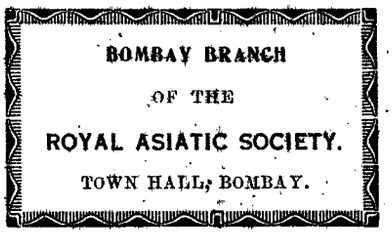
Report on the
Raj Kumar College,
Rajkot.
1915-16 to 1918-19

00134943



Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

REPORT

ON THE

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE,

RAJKOT

For

1915-1916. 5 1918-19

☞Printed at the Kathiawar Political Agency Press, Rajkot.

E. 31

REPORT

ON THE

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE,

RAJKOT

134943

For

1915-1916. to 1918-19

No. 132 of 1916-17.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE,
Rajkot, May 13th, 1916.

From

C. MAYNE, Esquire, M.A.,
Principal, Rajkumar College.

To

The AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR,
Kathiawar.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the working of the Rajkumar College for the year 1915-16.

Staff.

2. Throughout the year I was in charge of the College. Mr. C. R. W. Griffith was in charge of the office of Vice-Principal from the beginning of the year until 10-10-1915, when he left to join the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. Since that date the post of Vice-Principal has remained vacant. That of Additional English Assistant has been vacant throughout the whole year under report, the War making it impossible to secure an occupant.

The absence of a Vice-Principal made the appointment of a special Temporary Assistant necessary to fill the gap in the teaching staff, and Mr. Bhagwandas M. Doshi, B.A., Assistant to the Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira, was appointed from 6-12-1915 on Rs. 140 per mensem. Sub. *pro tem.* promotions were granted to various members of the staff from 20-12-1914, from which date the post of Additional English Assistant has been vacant, it having been owing to the creation of this appointment and the temporary suppression of that of 1st Assistant in 1913 that the staff found their prospects of promotion, for no fault of their own, somewhat reduced. For other reasons also the sub. *pro tem.* promotions were well earned. They could not be made permanent as it is proposed to refill the appointment of Additional English Assistant as soon as Lieutenant W. M. Tate or another Officer is available. Thus Mr. J. S. Vevai became sub. *pro tem.* 1st Assistant, Mr. H. L. Kaji sub. *pro tem.* 2nd Assistant, and Mr. R. P. Mehta sub. *pro tem.* 3rd Assistant. Mr. Maganlal M. Doshi held the post of Temporary Indian Assistant throughout the year in order to complete the teaching staff.

Mr. Raziuddinkhan went on privilege leave for 2 months and 8 days from 24-2-1916. He has just asked me to accept his resignation of his appointment at the College as he has secured a post elsewhere in a place more suitable to his health. I have addressed another letter to you, Sir, recommending that his resignation be accepted and saying that I propose to advertise for a successor to him during the holidays, who will commence working from 1-7-1916.

Mr. Cursetji D. Master, Senior Wing Master, retired from active service on 15-2-1916, after a connection with the Rajkumar College extending over 30 years. He has been succeeded in the South Wing by K. S. Jorawarsinhji of Lathi, a Past Kumar, who holds the appointment on probation.

Captain Bala Saheb Dafle, I. A., was appointed Supervisor of Games and Exercises on Rs. 100 per mensem, from 20th November 1915, during the absence of a Vice-Principal. In this capacity he was most useful to the College until March, when he left for the appointment of Recruiting Officer in the Deccan, as it is impossible for me to be present on all occasions when the Kumars are taking exercise or playing games, especially in the absence of a Vice-Principal and Additional English Assistant, Officers who help to relieve the Principal of the entire responsibility.

Since Captain Bala Saheb's departure Mr. L. Graham, I.C.S., Judicial Assistant, has most kindly helped me by superintending the Kumars on two riding mornings every week.

There were no other changes on the staff during the year under report.

The College Roll.

3. The School year under report opened on July 1st, 1915 with 28 Kumars, *i. e.*, 3 more than on July 1st, 1914. During the year 3 Kumars so far have left, and 3 have joined. Our numbers therefore on the present date are 28, the number with which we opened in July last. (Financially our year starts from April 1st, but it is better to reckon our attendance from July, as we are thereby enabled to take account of those who leave in April, the common date for withdrawal, and those who join in July, the usual time for joining). Possibly 1 more Kumar will be leaving us this term, but I have hopes of 3 or 4 new entries in July, which will make our attendance at the beginning of next term, July 1st, a little larger than it was in July last. We were unfortunate in losing the 3 Mangrol Kumars in March last. They were withdrawn in order to be sent to the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. But at any rate we hope to start in July next with an attendance of over 30 again, a state of things which has not occurred since July 1912. The period of depression with regard to numbers referred to in para. 3 of the Report for 1914-15 continues. In that paragraph I stated the cause for this, one of those being the tendency to send Kumars to England for education. It is true that in the earlier days of the College this course was occasionally adopted, but only with regard to Kumars who had reached the highest of the College Classes. The 9 Kumars we have lost in this way during the last six years were much younger than this. Of the 9, certainly 4 would still have been attending the College, and 2 or 3 of them would have only left us two years ago. This would have made a very considerable difference to our numbers during the last six years and the marked decrease that has been noticeable between 1910-11 and 1915-16 (the year 1911-12 excepted) would not have occurred. I have taken the trouble to compile a statement of our average annual number since 1870-71, when the College opened, with the following results:—

(*a*) For the 1st decade our average per year was ... 28.
" 2nd " " " ... 36.
" 3rd " " " ... 40.
" 4th " " " ... 40.
For the 5 years ending 1915-16 it was ... ... 32.

(*b*) Our average per year from 1870-71 to 1915-16 was 36.

It will not be possible strictly to compare our average annual number for the 5th decade of our history with those of the first four until 1920-21. In the meantime, assuming that of the 9 Kumars sent to England during the

last 6 years an average of 4 a year would have remained on our roll of attendance, our annual average attendance during the last 5 years would have been 36 instead of 32. This number compared with 40, the average of the 3rd and 4th decades, would not have been a noteworthy decrease in an institution that must be for obvious reasons always expect considerable fluctuation in numbers.

The average age of the Kumars attending the College during the last six years is 14 years, 2 months, and 13 days. For individual years the average was:—

	Years.	Months.	Days.
1910-11...	14	11	17
1911-12...	13	8	11
1912-13...	15	0	22
1913-14...	13	6	16
1914-15...	13	8	7
1915-16...	14	3	8

Admissions.

Annexure B gives the names of the 3 Kumars who have joined the College during the year. One of them is the son of a Past Kumar. (It is worthy of note that of the 31 Kumars who have been in residence during the year under report, 18 are the sons of Past Kumars). Another of them comes from the Deccan, from which area we had 3 Kumars in residence.

Withdrawals.

Annexure C gives the names of the 3 Kumars, who were withdrawn. The 3 Mangrol Kumars left us in March last, as before stated, to join the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. This was a serious loss, as two of them are quite young and all are promising boys. One of the reasons for their being withdrawn was expense. In fairness to the College, however, I am bound to say that, had the management of their accounts been placed in my hands, I could have cut down their expenditure very considerably. The average annual expenditure of a Kumar here, exclusive of his Fee, which depends on the rank of his State, is not high in return for the facilities that the College offers, and is less than English parents of moderate incomes have to pay for the education of their sons at many English Public Schools. Incidently it may be pointed out that no school in England allow boys to keep private servants or horses.

Disrtibution of the College roll.

The distribution of the College Roll is as under:—

(*a*) Kathiawar States and Talukas:—

Jamnagar ...	... 3
Dhrangadhra ...	... 2
Porbandar ...	... 2
Palitana ...	... 1
Wadhwan ...	... 1
Muli	... 1
Jetpur	... 3
Bilkha	... 2
Navania	... 1
Mendarda ...	... 1
Sanala	... 1
Babra	... 1

(*b*)	Kolhapur Agency:—		
	Kapshi	1	
			1
(*c*)	Rewakantha Agency:—		
	Rajpipla	2	
	Chhota-Udepur	1	
			3
(*d*)	Palanpur Agency:—		
	Tharad	1	
			1
(*e*)	Broach Agency:—		
	Kerwada	1	
			1
(*f*)	Court of Wards, Gujarat:—		
	Sanand	1	
			1
(*g*)	Satara Agency:—		
	Phaltan	1	
			1
(*h*)	Poona Agency:—		
	Talegaon	1	
			1
	Total ...		28

Of the total number on the roll nearly 68 per cent. come from Kathiawar as against 73 per cent. in 1914-15.

4. The following table gives the average daily numbers on the roll, and the average daily number present during the year:—

	1914-15.	1915-16.
Average daily number on roll ...	27·1	29
Average daily number present ...	26	26

Annexure D contains a table showing the number of Kumars arranged according to classes, with their ages, length of residence in the College, and attendance during the year. The maximum, minimum, and average ages of each class are also given.

The following table gives the average age of each class as compared with 1914-15:—

	Diploma Class.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
1914-15....	16·6	16·3	17·2	13·11	12·1	9·10	9·6
1915-16 ...	17·6	16·7	14·11(*a*) 14·10(*b*)	13·2	12·5	(None)	10·6

It will be noticed that during the year there were no Kumars in Class VI: on the other hand Class III was divided into two parts. In all, therefore, there were seven classes as in 1914-15. The Diploma Class and Class VII contained the same Kumars as in 1914-15: the average age, therefore, in each case is a year higher than in that year. The average age of Class

III (*a* and *b*) is now normal; it was much reduced by the withdrawal of one very senior boy and the promotion of another. The average ages of Classes IV and V are normal, and differ very little from those of the previous year. By continuing to have 7 Classes as in 1914-15 I am confident that a boy who comes young and starts from the bottom will be, educationally speaking, far better equipped by the time he reaches the Diploma Class.

Health.

5. The general health of the Kumars has been very good, thanks to the care of Lt. Colonel P. P. Kilkelly, I. M. S., Agency Surgeon, and Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shivprasad T. Baxi, who remained in charge throughout the year. There was one very serious accident, the Sanand Kumar falling from his pony and sustaining a fracture of the skull. With the exception of slight deafness in his left ear he has made a complete recovery. On account of the accident I have made a regulation that the smallest boys shall not keep ponies at the College.

During the year all the Kumars were vaccinated, as well as the staff, and the establishment, private as well as College. The average daily number of sick was ·50 against ·05 last year, the increase being due to the fact that the Sanand Kumar was in the Sanatorium for 3 months on account of his accident.

Finances.

6. The actuals for the year under report show that the cost of the upkeep of the College amounted to Rs. 68,318-8-0, as against Rs. 75,474-9-6, for the year 1914-15. The main cause for the savings was that the pay of the Vice-Principal and of the Additional English Assistant was included in the Budget for the year, whereas the former post has been vacant since 10-10-1915, and the latter was, on account of the War, never filled at all. There is in reality a further saving of Rs. 4,003-6-7, on the actuals (viz., Rs. 68,318-8-0) as the Accountant General recovered this sum in advance from College Funds to pay the Vice-Principal up to 31st March 1916. The Accountant General has been addressed on the subject. Really speaking, therefore, the upkeep of the College for 1915-16 amounts to Rs. 64,315-1-5, (viz., Rs. 68,318-8-0, minus Rs. 4,003-6-7) showing a reduction of Rs. 11,159-8-1 in comparision with the cost of the upkeep for 1914-15.

The ordinary (*i. e.*, recurring) expenditure for 1915-16 amounted to Rs. 66,990-0-0 (of which Rs. 4,003-6-7 is, as above stated, recoverable).

It is to be noted that Fees actually collected amounted to Rs. 4,050 more than was estimated: this was mainly on account of arrears that were paid up.

Expenditure by States.

The special Falo recovered from the States to make income and expenditure balance amounted to Rs. 7,600, as against Rs. 10,539-11-10, in the previous year. During the year 1916-17, the sum of Rs. 4,003-6-7, will be recovered from the Accountant General, as above observed, so that the special Falo asked from the States at the end of the current year will be less by this amount.

It is a matter of regret to me that for the last 4 years the College has not been self-supporting. Special expenditure on building and low fee receipts are mainly responsible for this state of things. I trust that for

some time to come there will be very little need of any but ordinary repairs to buildings. There are some cracks in the masonry of the main building which are naturally more apparent in the hot weather. But they are of long standing and are under the eye of the Agency Engineer, who will inform me should they become dangerous. With regard to Fees, our principal source of income, these can only be increased by an increase in the number of Kumars, a consummation which would be productive of many additional advantages also.

Endowment Fund.

During the year interest to the amount of Rs. 20,861-9-3 was realized on investments, of which Rs. 10,000 was utilized on current College expenditure. An instalment of Rs. 39,692-15-8 towards the liquidation of a loan made to Local Funds, has been paid, and Government Promissory Notes worth Rs. 56,961-1-6 have been purchased.

Fees.

Fees amounted to Rs. 29,050 against Rs. 25,000 estimated and Rs. 25,137-8-0 collected in 1914-15. There has been no recovery of Special Fees during the year, as there has been no Additional English Assistant, in return for whose services they could be levied from Kumars wishing to avail themselves of them.

Gifts made and improvements effected.

Platform for Prize distribution.

7. The Chief of Ramdurg, who left the College in 1913, very kindly gave us Rs. 300 towards the cost of a platform to be used at our Prize-giving. It was a long-felt want, and until we had such a platform the President for the occasion and the leading guests had to be accommodated on the same level as the general audience. It was very suitable that the first President to honour the platform should be His Excellency Lord Willingdon, and the general opinion of those who supported Their Excellencies on the right and left of the platform was all in favour of the new arrangement. The platform extends right across the Bhavsinhji Hall and on the day in question must have accommodated nearly a hundred people.

Athletic Sports.

The Chief of Manavadar very kindly gave the majority of the Prizes for the Annual Athletic Sports held in April last. This is not by any means the first time that the Chief has laid the College under an obligation.

Wells.

All the College wells have during the year been provided with coverings.

Petty Works.

The petty works alluded to in para. 7 of the Report have all been carried out.

Library.

A few new books have been added during the year, especially simple story books which are well within the power of most of the Kumars to read. More books of this kind, and beautifully illustrated, are being brought out every year through the enterprise of publishing firms at a wonderfully cheap rate.

School Work.

Diploma Examination.

8. The course of studies is shown in Annexures G and H together with the Time Table. This report contains no mention of any Diploma Examination results as, for reasons given in last year's report, no Kumars were presented. The 1915-16

Diploma Examination has just taken place but the results obtained by the 3 Kumars we have presented will not be declared in time to be included in this Report. We shall be disappointed if they do not all pass; Rukhadwala of Nawania should certainly obtain honours in Mathematics.

Inspection.

The College was inspected on March 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 1915 by Messrs. A. Mackenzie and A. C. Sells, both members of the Indian Educational Service. The Inspection Report, which always reaches us during the year after that for which the Inspection is made, is contained in Annexure I. The reason for this delay is that the Inspectors always visit us at the close of the year, because at the same time they have to conduct the *vivâ voce* examination of the Diploma candidates, whose written examination follows a few weeks later. But for this I should prefer that the Inspection took place in the middle of the school year, for it seems somewhat anomalous that the Report should deal with the results of an Inspection that took place 14 months ago. One alternative would be for the Inspection and the *vivâ voce* part of the Diploma Examination to take place on separate occasions, but this would involve two visits annually for the Inspectors, unless it could be arranged for the Diploma candidates to meet the Inspectors for their *vivâ voce* examination at each of the Colleges alternately at the end of the school year.

One remark of the Inspectors I may be allowed to refer to here, *i. e.*, when they say in their second para, "It is satisfactory to find that boys are now joining the College at an early age. It is possible to do a great deal with boys who join at the age of eight or nine years". This agrees with views which I have often ventured to express myself. The majority of our Kumars on leaving the College do not continue their education elsewhere, chiefly because they are then kept at their homes to become acquainted with administration work, either under their Fathers, or, if they are Minors, under Administrators or Managers. Of the others, those who have not to learn administration with a view to their after-life, it may be said that only those who have passed the Diploma would be able to avail themselves of higher education. Not counting the Diploma Examination of 1916, the results of which are not yet known, the Examination has been held 10 times and this College has passed twenty candidates : During those 10 years eighty Kumars were withdrawn from the College (including the twenty who passed the Diploma). It follows, then, that on the basis of the 10 years, ending with 1914-15, only 25 per cent. of our Kumars have so far succeeded in getting a Diploma ; more than this, as all whom we have so far presented for the Examination have passed, it is clear that only 25 per cent. have up to the present reached the Diploma Class. No school can expect at any time to be without a certain percentage of dull and backward boys. But I am convinced that, provided we continue to get boys before their tenth year, as we often do now, we shall in course of time be able to show an increased number of Diploma successes, and that an increased percentage of Kumars will thus be enabled to take advantage of the full course comprised in the College Curriculum. Thus an increased number of such of our boys as are desired by their parents to make their own way in the world will have a sufficient basis of knowledge to enable them to proceed towards the special study necessary for a definite profession instead of having to leave the College, as many of them have done and do, when, in spite of their being grown up, they have got no higher than the third or at most the second class.

In physical and moral training also, as well as intellectual, Kumars will benefit far more largely by joining the College at least by their tenth year.

Results of Examination.

The Terminal Examination lasted from 5th to 9th October 1915. The number of Kumars examined was 23, of whom 16 passsed in all heads.

The Annual Examination was held from 24-4-1916 to 28-4-1916. The number examined was 25, out of whom 16 passed in all heads.

Out-door life.

Cricket.

9. Last monsoon term matches were played by a team consisting of Staff and Kumars against Rajkot Gymkhana, the Bahauddin College, Junagadh, Sorath, the Civil Station, &c. The Juniors played several matches with local schools. A team of boys under 16 was beaten by the Daly College under 16 at Indore. Several of our Juniors are promising. The Lakhajiraj Challenge Shield was won by the South Wing.

Football.

Owing to the small number of Senior Kumars, we had no regular first XI. Matches with the Staff were played. The Juniors had several matches with local schools. They also played the Talukdari Girasia School, Wadhwan, Juniors, twice, winning one and drawing the other game. They were beaten by the Daly College Juniors.

Hockey.

The game was played from the middle of February onwards.

Swimming.

All the Kumars except one, a new boy, can swim. The Mrs. Mayne Cup was won by Harichandrasinhji and the Akalkot Long Distance Challenge Cup by the same Kumar.

Tennis.

The Digvijaysinhji Challenge Cup was won by Natwarsinhji of Porbandar for the second time, Pratapsinhji again being the runner-up. The Handicap Doubles were won by Natwarsinhji and his Companion Jasvatsinhji of Malvan. The Junior Singles were won by Dulipsinhji of Jamnagar for the second time, the Junior Doubles by Devawala and Raghurajsinhji.

Squash Racquets.

Among the Seniors, who alone play, this game is more popular than ever, and a great improvement in the play is noticeable. The Ranjitsinhji Challenge Cup was won by Pratapsinhji, who also won the individual Cup, kindly presented by His Highness the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra. The Cups for the Doubles, also His Highness's gift, were won by Natwarsinhji and Jorawarsinhji.

Athletic Sports.

This Annual fixture took place on April 8th. The Prizes, most of which were the gift of the Chief of Manavadar, were given away by Mrs. Graham, and you, Sir, and Mr. Graham kindly officiated as Judges. The Kennedy Challenge Shield was again won by the South Wing. Pratapsinhji, Harichandrasinhji, Samarsinhji and Dulipsinhji did well.

Visit to Indore.

In February a party of Kumars under 16 visited the Daly College and played matches in cricket, foot-ball and tennis with their Kumars. In view of the numbers of the respective Colleges we did not expect to win. But, though they were beaten,

our boys put up a good fight. I need hardly say that the trip was very much enjoyed and that we are very grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Hide and the members of the Daly College for their kind hospitality.

Tent-pegging Cup — This annual competition has been deferred until the rains.

Junior Parade Cup. — This was won by Kishorsinhji of Rajpipla.

Mounted Cadet Corps. — Pratapsinhji has been Squadron Commander for the second time: he was assisted by Malojirao of Phaltan. The Hide Challenge Cup for smartness and efficiency was won by Pratapsinhji. An escort was provided for Their Excellencies in February.

Conduct. — I hope and believe that the tone of the College remains worthy of the approval which the Inspectors have bestowed upon it for some time past. Provided that home and College work together in the healthy development of character, the task of maintaining a good tone will be much facilitated.

Imperial Cadet Corps.

11. Owing to the War the Imperial Cadet Corps has been closed throughout the year. Among Imperial Cadets who have been on active service during the year are the following Old Boys of ours:—

Captain Kumar Shri Jorawarsinhji served in Egypt; he has had the honour of obtaining the Military Cross.

The Nawab of Sachin took part in the two actions at Tanga and General Tighe spoke highly of the way in which he assisted in rallying the troops.

Lieutenant Kumar Shri Savaisinhji of Jamnagar has served in East Africa with his Regiment, the 13th Rajputs, since the beginning of the War: he was wounded at Tanga.

The Nawab of Savanur served on the staff in Mesopotamia.

The Chief of Akalkot served on Colonel Remington's staff in France.

Kumar Shri Ahmedkhan of Sachin served in Egypt with the Cavalry of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

The Raja Saheb of Baria spent some time in France on staff service.

Lieutenant Kumar Shri Dajiraj of Jamnagar, 26th Light Cavalry, is in France with the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers.

The following, though not Imperial Cadets, have also been on service:—

Major His Highness the Jam Saheb served on the staff of Field Marshal Lord French in France.

Captain Sir Amarsinhji, Raj Saheb of Wankaner, went to France and remains there in connection with the fleet of Motor Ambulances presented by the Kathiawar States.

Annual Prize-giving and Old Boys' Club.

12. The Annual Prize-giving was held on February 8th, 1916 when His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, honoured the College by presiding. Her Excellency accompanied the Governor and the Prizes were

actually presented by Lady Willingdon. A very large number of Past Kumars was present, among them His Highness the Jam Saheb and the Thakor Sahebs of Dhrol, Limbdi, Rajkot, Wadhwan. The speeches delivered on the occasion are contained among the Annexures to this Report. Mrs. Mayne was "At Home" in the quadrangle to Their Excellencies and the other guests after the Prize-giving, after which the College Buildings and grounds were inspected. In honour of the occasion Their Excellencies gave three days' holidays to the boys.

The Old Boys' Club now possesses 68 members of whom 19 are Life Members. New Members to the number of 3 have joined during the year.

Council.

13. The Council is now constituted as follows:—

PRESIDENT.

1. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

2. The Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

MEMBERS ELECTED BY CHIEFS OF CLASSES I TO IV.

3. His Highness Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji, Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.
4. His Highness Ghanshiamsinhji, Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra.
5. His Highness Sir Bhagvatsinhji, G. C. I. E., Thakor Saheb of Gondal.
6. Sir Amarsinhji, K. C. I. E., Raj Saheb of Wankaner.
7. Thakor Saheb Dolatsinhji of Dhrol.
8. Thakor Saheb Dolatsinhji of Limbdi.
9. Khan Shri Fatehdinkhanji of Manavadar.
10. Vala Shri Bawa Jivna of Vadia.
11. Vala Shri Vajsur Valera of Bagasra.
12. Kumar Shri Harbhamji of Morvi.

MEMBERS NOMINATED BY GOVERNMENT.

13. L. Graham, Esquire, I. C. S., Judicial Assistant, Kathiawar.
14. Lt.-Colonel C. F. Harold, Political Agent, Halar.
15. H. D. Rendall, Esquire, I. C. S., Administrator, Junagadh.
16. W. Tudor-Owen, Esquire, I. C. S., Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant.
17. The Principal, Rajkumar College (*ex-officio*).

His Excellency the Governor took the chair at the Meeting held on February 7th, 1916 and addressed the Members, thirteen of whom, excluding His Excellency, were present. Among the Resolutions passed by the Council during the year was one granting sub. *pro tem.* promotions to certain members of the Staff pending the filling up of the post of Additional English Assistant. One important question relating to the internal management of the College was discussed but no definite agreement was arrived at.

Noteworthy Events.

Distinguished visitors.

14. I have mentioned Their Excellencies' visit in the previous pages of this Report. Their Excellencies were accompanied by the following, among others, on their staff, L. Robertson, Esquire, I.C.S., Political Secretary to Government, J. Crerar, Esquire, I.C.S., Private Secretary, and Major Greig, C. I. E., Military Secretary. Among other distinguished officials who have visited us were the Honourable Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Member of His Excellency's Council, and the Honourable Mr. Sharp, C. S. I., C. I. E., Educational Commissioner, Government of India, both of whom inspected the College. We have had many encouraging visits from Old Boys during the year, including many of the leading Chiefs in Kathiawar, while among Old Boys residing at a distance the Chief of Ramdurg, Southern Maratha Countries, has revisited the College.

Installations.

Two Past Kumars have been installed, His Highness Vijaysinhji, Maharajah of Rajpipla, and Nawab Saheb Jamiyatkhanji of Balasinor.

Obituary.

I regret to say that two Past Kumars have died during the year, H. H. Sir Chhatrasinhji, K. C. I. E., Maharajah of Rajpipla, and K. S. Dansinhji of Lakhanka. They joined the College in 1883 and 1888 respectively. The former sent three of his sons to be educated here.

In conclusion, Sir, I wish to express my warm thanks to your predecessor, Mr. J. Sladen, I. C. S., and to yourself and the other Officers of the Bombay Political Department for the help afforded to the College during the year that is past. My personal thanks are also due for the help I have invariably received, thanks to which I have received the greatest assistance in carrying on the work of the College. For the last six months I have been without a Vice-Principal, a fact which has much increased the labour and responsibility attached to my office. But the help afforded to me has lightened the burden. My Staff, too, has much assisted me by its co-operation, and I am glad that the Council acceded to my request to give some of them sub. *pro tem.* promotions, for they quite deserved it. The paucity of Englishmen on the Staff has thrown considerable additional responsibility upon them, upon Mr. Vevai particularly in the matter of supervision, and upon all in necessitating more constant attendance on the playing-field.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. MAYNE,

Principal, Rajkumar College.

ANNEXURES.

ANNEXURE A :—List of the College Staff on 31st March, 1916.

„ B :—Admissions.

„ C :—Withdrawals.

„ D :—List of boys arranged according to Classes, age, length of residence and attendance, maximum, minimum and average age of Classes.

„ E :—Budget Estimates for 1916–17 and details of Establishment.

„ F :—Statement of Income and Expenditure.

„ G :—Schedule of work done during 1915–16, Class Time Table.

„ H :—Table of boys following different courses.

„ I :—Inspectors' Report.

„ J :—Detailed results of the Annual Examination.

„ K :—Papers set at the Diploma Examination.

„ L :—Time Table of Out-door Exercises.

„ M :—Prize-giving speeches.

ANNEXURE A.

List of the Rajkumar College Staff on 31st March, 1976.

C. Mayne, Esquire, M. A.	*Principal.*
Vacant	*Vice-Principal.*
Vacant	*Additional English Assistant.*

Indian Assistants.

Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Vevai, B. A.	*Sub. pro tem.*	*1st Assistant.*
„ Hiralal Lalubhai Kaji, M. A., B. Sc.	„	*2nd* „
„ Ramprasad Pitamberdas Mehta, M. A.	„	*3rd* „
„ Ichhashanker Prabhashanker Mehta, P. E. ...		*4th* „
„ Raziuddinkhan, B. A.		*6th* „
Vacant		*5th* „
Jhala Shri Merubha Mavsinhji	*Wing Master.*	
K. S. Jorawarsinhji Sursinhji	*Wing Master.*	
Mr. Maganlal M. Doshi, B. A.	*Temporary Assistant.*	
„ Bhagvandas M. Doshi, B. A.	*Special Temporary Assistant.*	
„ Prabhudas Jethalal Parekh	*Clerk and Accountant.*	

Medical Officer.

Lt.-Colonel P. P. Kilkelly, I. M. S.	*Agency Surgeon.*

Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Mr. Shivprasad T. Baxi.

Drawing and Music Teachers.

Mr. Osman Bachal, 3rd Grade School of Arts. ...	*Drawing Master.*
„ Laxmishanker Ranchhodji	*Music Master.*

Riding Master.

Naik Sheikh Abdul Rahiman	*Agency Mounted Police.*

Cricket Coach.

Jhala Merubha Mavsinhji	*Ag. Cricket Coach.*

Drill and Swimming Master.

Havaldar Kashiprasad...	*Late 123rd Outram's Rifles.*

Religious Instructors.

Mr. Mangalji H. Oza	*Shastri.*
„ Bawamia A. Kazi...	*Kazi.*

Carpentry Instructor.

Mr. Laxman Kanji	*Carpentry Instructor.*

ANNEXURE B.

Admissions during the year 1915–16.

No.	Name of boy.	Name of parent.	State from which they come.	Date of joining.	Age at the time of joining.		Remarks.
					Years.	Months.	
1	K. S. Mahomed Sadiq.	Sheikh Jehangirmian.	Mangrol ...	1st July 1915 ...	8	10	
2	„ „ Amrawala ...	Muluwala	Babra ...	27th November 1915.	14	4	
3	„ „ Yeshwantrao ...	Khanderao Dabhade ...	Telegaon.	1st April 1916 ...	15	7	

ANNEXURE C.

Withdrawals during the year 1915–16.

No.	Names of boys.	Ages.		States to which they belong.	Period of their stay at the College.		
		Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.	
1	K. S. Mahomed Badruddin.	15	4	Mangrol	2	4	
2	„ „ Abdul Aziz ...	12	3	„	2	4	
3	„ „ Mahomed Sadiq.	8	...	„	...	8	

ANNEXURE D.

LIST of Boys arranged according to Classes, length of residence, and attendance for the year 1975-76.

Names.	Age on 31st March 1916.			How long resident in College.			Attendance from 1-4-1915 to 31-3-1916.				Maximum, minimum and average age of Classes.	
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Present.	Absent with leave.	Absent without leave.	Total.		
Class I.											Y.	M.
1. K.S. Rukhadwala ...	16	3	15	7	9	29	242	5	...	247	19	6
2. „ „ Harichandrasinhji	16	8	15	9	...	16	239	8	...	247	16	3
3. „ „ Malojirao ...	19	6	20	1	9	2	204	43	...	247	17	6
Class II.												
1. K.S. Natwarsinhji ...	14	9	1	4	4	26	236	11	...	247	18	3
2. „ „ Pratapsinhji ...	18	3	11	4	4	26	228	19	...	247	14	9
3. „ „ Jorawarsinhji ...	16	8	8	5	9	18	230	17	...	247	16	7
Class III A.												
1. K.S. Najawala ...	15	8	23	4	9	15	241	6	...	247		
2. „ „ Ramsinhji ...	13	...	13	4	9	11	227	20	...	247	15	11
3. „ „ Champaksinhji ...	15	11	4	4	9	15	200	47	...	247	13	0
4. „ „ Kishorsinhji ...	13	10	16	4	9	15	198	49	...	247	14	11
5. „ „ Narsisinhji ...	15	11	...	2	1	4	245	2	...	247		
6. „ „ Madhavsinhji ...	15	...	...	4	9	11	227	20	...	247		
Class III B.												
1. K.S. Samarsinhji ...	13	7	11	4	4	16	228	19	...	247		
2. „ „ Gajendrasinhji ...	15	10	8	1	...	11	238	9	...	247	16	10
3. „ „ Gigawala ...	14	8	4	6	2	25	243	4	...	247	13	5
4. „ „ Santajirao ...	13	5	15	1	...	11	237	10	...	247	14	10
5. „ „ Harsurwala ...	16	10	17	7	4	22	226	21	...	247		
6. „ „ Yeshwantrao ...	15	7	13	...	1	..	...	...	...	...		
Class IV.												
1. K.S. Raghurajsinhji ...	12	4	22	2	8	23	245	2	...	247		
2. „ „ Champrajwala ...	12	9	4	4	9	15	233	14	...	247	16	2
3. „ „ Jayvantsinhji ...	11	5	14	3	4	2	157	90	...	247	11	5
4. „ „ Bhimsinhji ...	16	2	3	4	4	13	247	...	...	247	13	2
Class V.												
1. K.S. Dulipsinhji ...	10	9	15	1	9	...	227	20	...	247		
2. „ „ Amrawala ...	14	8	3	...	4	4	96	17	...	113	14	8
3. „ „ Mansinhji ...	11	...	20	1	4	24	246	1	...	247	10	9
4. „ „ Dewawala ...	13	4	19	4	1	14	238	9	...	247	12	5
Class VII.												
1. K.S. Laxmanwala ...	10	9	17	1	4	22	233	14	...	247	10	9
2. „ „ Ravatwala ...	10	2	14	1	4	22	243	4	..	247	10	2
											10	5

ANNEXURE E.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE,

RAJKOT.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

for

1916-1917.

Major Head No.	Particulars of Receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1916-17.	Budget Estimate for 1915-16. Revised.	Budget Estimate for 1915-16. Sanctioned.	Actuals for 1914-15.	Remarks.
	RECURRING.					
1	Fees from Kumars	25,000	27,600	25,000	25,138	
2	Special College Fees	2,400	2,400	2,400	1,450	
3	Garden Receipts	100	200	200	75	
4	Contribution towards Accountant's salary.	300	300	300	383	
5	Miscellaneous Receipts	20	20	30	13	
6	Prize Fund Receipts	629	629	629	628	
7	Government grant-in-aid	24,966	24,966	24,966	24,966	
	Total Recurring...	53,415	56,115	53,515	52,653	
	NON-RECURRING.					
1	Revenue realized from the sale of old roof of Vice-Principal's Bungalow.	.....	.....	.....	138	
2	Refund of unspent balance by the Agency Engineer, Kathiawar.	.....	.....	.....	19	
	Total Non-recurring ...	.....	.....	.....	157	
	Grand total Recurring and Non-Recurring.	53,415	56,115	53,515	52,810	
	Add—					
	RECOVERIES FOR RECURRING.					
1	Deficit made good from the Reserve Fund.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
2	Special Falo recovered from the States to meet the deficit in Recurring expenditure after taking into account the amount made good from the Reserve Fund and the balance if any.	4,189	5,639	5,639	10,540	
	RECOVERIES FOR NON-RECURRING.					
1	Do. for Non-recurring charges ...	380	1,959	1,959	.....	
	Total ...	14,569	17,598	17,598	20,540	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	67,984	73,713	71,113	73,350	

	RECURRING.				
1	Salary to College Staff as per Statements A and B.	57,787	56,239	57,391	58,082
2	Contingencies	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
3	Garden Establishment...	918	918	918	910
4	Do. Contingencies	726	726	726	885
5	Water charges	900	900	900	900
6	Conservancy Establishment	672	672	672	672
7	Do. Contingencies	320	320	320	320
8	Play ground and Gymnasium	800	746	800	619
9	Medicines	300	300	300	300
10	Library and Prizes	300	300	300	300
11	Engraving Marble Slab	50	50	50	35
12	Pension quota	849	1,215	849	849
13	Printing charges	500	410	500	474
14	Fire Insurance	400	400	400	400
15	Medals and Prizes	629	629	629	628
16	Laboratory and Chemicals	300	300	300	300
17	Travelling Allowance	350	350	350	556
18	Entertainment to Teams	500	500	500	500
19	Repairs to Buildings	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
20	Bonus to Muccadam Shama	.....	144	.....	.....
	Total Recurring	70,801	69,619	70,405	71,230
	NON-RECURRING.				
1	Coir-matting	125	125	125	75
2	Renewing garden in Principal's Bungalow,	.....	.....	.....	500
3	Special repairs to Vice-Principal's Bungalow.	.....	.....	.....	2,535
4	Screens to windows and doors of Hall.	.....	.....	.....	1,134
5	Refund of fees to Limbdi Kumars ...	.....	900	900	.....
6	Petty works in the Rajkumar College.	.....	540	540	.....
7	Covering of the wells	.....	394	394	.....
8	Venetians to the arches of the Principal's Bungalow.	255	.....	.....	.....
	Total Non-recurring ...	380	1,959	1,959	4,244
	Grand Total—Recurring and Non-recurring.	71,181	71,785	72,364	75,474

		67,984			
	Add—Opening balance—				
	Cash ... College Fund	3,197	1,062	1,251	3,186
	Cash ... Prize Funds	574	574	574	574
	Investment—Endowment Fund ...	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
	GRAND TOTAL ...	89,755	93,349	90,938	95,110
	RESERVE FUND.				
1	Donation from Chiefs and Kumars leaving the College.	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Repayment of investment of Local Fund Loan Fund.	14,860	39,693	9,000	46,346
3	Interest on the investment of Government paper.	12,020	9,800	11,000	8,616
4	Do. Local Fund Loan Fund. current..	5,760	11,162	5,000	9,709
	arrears...			4,292	
5	Do. loan advanced to Mr. Mayne ...	600	68	600	550
6	Repayment of Do. do. ...		482		
7	Purchase of Government Promissory Notes.	22,000	58,200	19,000	67,800
8	Refund of money sent to purchase Government Promissory Notes.	.....	516	.....	4
9	Refund	.....	2	.....	.....
	Total ...	55,240	1,19,923	48,892	1,33,025
	Deduct—Refund of investment in Local Fund Loan Fund.	14,860	39,693	9,000	46,346
	Net Receipts ...	40,380	80,230	39,892	86,679
	Add—Opening balance—				
	Cash ... 1. Reserve Fund ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Cash ... 2. Amount capable of investment but not so done.	427	34,461	460	46,422
	Invested ... 1. In Government Promissory Notes.	3,38,900	2,80,700	3,14,700	2,12,900
	Invested ... 2. In Local Fund Loan Fund.	1,15,251	‡1,54,944	1,26,324	1,72,599
	GRAND TOTAL ...	5,04,958	5,60,335	4,91,376	5,28,600

‡ Actual Balance on 1-4-1915 ... 1,26,253

Add—

Refund made to Government from the amount paid to Dhrol State. 28,691

1,54,944

Fund for the year 1916-17.

Major Head No.	Particulars of charges.	Budget Estimate for 1916-17.	Budget Estimate for 1915-1916. Revised.	Budget Estimate for 1915-1916. Sanctioned.	Actuals for 1914-15.	Remarks.
		71,181				
	Add—Closing Balance—					
	Cash ... College Fund ...	.....	3,197	.....	1,062	
	Cash ... Prize Funds ..	574	574	574	574	
	Invested—Endowment Fund ...	*18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	89,755	93,349	90,938	95,110	
	RESERVE FUND.					
1	Contribution towards cost of Local Fund loan clerk.	125	165	125	107	
2	Deficit made good from the College Fund.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
3	Refund	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	Purchase of Government Promissory Notes from the amount repaid from Local Fund Loan Fund.	14,000	56,961	9,000	65,079	
5	Do. out of interest on do. capital	8,000		10,000		
6	Refund to Government of loan paid by Dhrol State.	....	28,691	....	.. ..	
7	Advance made to Mr. Mayne	.....	.....	.....	2,000	
	Total ...	32,125	95,757	29,125	77,186	
	Add—Closing Balance—					
	Cash ... 1. Reserve Fund ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
	Cash ... 2. Amount capable of investment but not so done.	1,542	427	1,227	34,461	
	Invested ... 1. In Government Promissory Notes.	3,60,900	3,38,900	3,33,700	2,80,700	
	Invested ... 2. In Local Fund Loan Fund.	1,00,391	1,15,251	1,17,324	1,26,253	
	GRAND TOTAL... ..	5,04,958	5,60,335	4,91,376	5,28,600	

*(a) Sir James Fergusson Medal Fund ... Rs. 5,000
(b) Gondal Prize Fund ... ... „ 2,500
(c) Bawa Vala Jubilee Prize Fund ... ... „ 5,000
(d) Macnaughten Memorial Medal Fund ... „ 5,000
(e) Vajsur Vala Music Prize Fund... ... „ 500

Rs. 18,000

APPENDIX A.

RAJKUMAR College, Rajkot, Budget for 1916-17.

Name.	Period. From	Period. To.	Rate per month.	Amount.	Total.
Principal	1-3-16 ...	28-2-17...	1,250	15,000 0 0	
,, Exchange compensation	Do. ...	Do. ...	78/2	937 8 0	18,937 8 0
,, Local Allowance ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	250	3,000 0 0	
Vice-Principal	Do. ...	21-12-16.	700	6,774 3 1	
Do.	22-12-16.	28-2-17...	750	1,741 15 0	9,048 6 1
,, Exchange compensation.	1-3-16 ...	28-2-17...	On Rs. 8,515 at 6¼ per cent.	532 4 0	
Additional English Assistant ...	1-3-16 ...	28-2-17...	500	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
				Total Rs...	33,985 14 1
1st Native Assistant	Vacant.				
2nd Do.	1-3-16 ...	28-2-17...	300	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0
3rd Do.	1-3-16 ...	4-6-16 ...	225	705 0 0	2,921 10 8
Do.	5-6-16 ...	28-2-17...	250	2,216 10 8	
4th Do.	1-3-16 ...	28-2-17...	200	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0
5th Do.	1-3-16 ...	9-11-16...	140	1,162 0 0	1,754 0 0
Do.	10-11-16.	28-2-17...	160	592 0 0	
6th Do.	1-3-16 ...	19-11-16.	140	1,208 10 8	1,747 5 4
Do	20-11-16..	28-2-17...	160	538 10 8	
Wing Master	1-3-16 ...	28-2-17...	150	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0
2nd Do.	1-3-16 ...	4-1-17 ...	130	1,316 12 5	1,574 3 2
Do.	5-1-17 ...	28-2-17...	140	257 6 9	
Clerk and Accountant	1-3-16 ...	28-2-17...	100	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
				Total Rs...	16,997 3 2
Allowance to Agency Surgeon...	1-3-16 ...	28-2-17...	100	1,200 0 0	1,200 0
				Total Rs...	1,200 0 0
				Grand Total Rs...	52,183 1 3

APPENDIX B.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, Rajkot, Budget for 1916-17.

No.	Name.	Salary.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Cricket Coach ... . 50×12	600		
2	Sub-Assistant Surgeon ... ... 30×12	360		
3	Shastri ... ... 25×12	300		
4	Kazi ... ... 25×12	300		
5	Farrier ... ... 25×12	300		
6	Riding Master ... ... 15×12	180		
7	Drawing Master ... ... 20×12	240		
8	Music Master ... ... 20×12	240		
9	Jamadar ... ... 15×12	180		
10	Muccadam ... ... 12×12	144		
11	8 Peons ... { 4 at Rs. 9 and 4 at Rs. 8. } 68×12	816		
12	9 Hamals at Rs. 9 ... ... 81×12	972		
13	1 Laboratory Hamal... ... ... 8×12	96		
14	5 Pagees at Rs. 8 ... ... 40×12	480		
15	Gymnastic Teacher ... ... 30×12	360		
16	House-rent to Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Rs. 3 per mensem.	36		
		.....	5,604	

Statement A.	...	52,183
„ B.	...	5,604
Total	...	57,787

ANNEXURE F.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT, ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND CHARGES FOR 1915-16.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	Charges.	Amount.
	Opening Balance	1,061 3 9	1	Salary to Staff	53,325 2 10
1	Fees from Kumars	29,050 0 0	2	Contingencies	1,328 8 0
2	Contribution towards Accountant's pay	271 12 6	3	Water charges	812 8 0
3	Miscellaneous Receipts	39 12 6	4	Garden Salaries	891 4 3
4	Prize Fund Receipts	628 6 10		Do. Contingencies	939 12 2
5	Government Grant-in-aid	24,966 0 0	5	Conservancy Salaries	672 0 0
6	Deficit met from Reserve Fund	10,000 0 0		Do. Contingencies	243 1 3
7	Special Falo from States	7,600 0 0	6	Play Ground and Gymnasium	832 13 4
8	Refund by Government of Travelling Allowance ...	219 5 0	7	Medicines	498 1 8
9	Refund of unspent balance by the Agency Engineer ...	329 3 9	8	Library and Prizes	300 0 0
10	Amount realized by the Agency Engineer	1 14 5	9	Engraving Marble Slab	45 9 0
			10	Pension Quota	1,032 12 1
			11	Printing Charges	399 5 5
			12	Fire Insurance	400 0 0
			13	Medals and Prizes	628 6 10
			14	Laboratory	300 0 0
			15	Travelling Allowance	111 10 0
			16	Entertainment to Visiting Teams	329 1 2
			17	Refund of College Fees	900 0 0
			18	Bonus to Muccadam Shama	144 0 0
			19	Coir-matting	125 0 0
			20	Agriculture Lectures	125 8 0
			21	Repairs to Buildings	3,000 0 0
			22	Petty works in the College	540 0 0
			23	Covering of Wells	394 0 0
				Rs. ...	68,318 8 0
				Closing Balance Rs. ...	5,849 2 9
	TOTAL Rs. ...	74,167 10 9		TOTAL Rs. ...	74,167 10 9

ANNEXURE G.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT.

PROGRESS OF STUDIES, 1915-16.

Class I.

ENGLISH :—

Prose—The Scarlet Pimpernel, complete.

Poetry—Shakespeare's Henry V, complete.

Composition—General Subjects.

Grammar—General.

Moral Instruction—Macnaghten's "Common Thoughts on Serious subjects", and General subjects.

Translation—Select passages (Gujarati and Marathi).

VERNACULAR :—

(1) GUJARATI—

Prose—Ashrumati Natak, complete.

Poetry— Do.

Petition Reading.

Grammar—Full parsing and compounds.

Composition—Essays.

Translation—Passages from the Prose.

(2) MARATHI—

Prose—"Virmati" complete, and "Jag He Ase Oh" by Hari Narayan Apte, Parts I and II, complete.

Poetry—Navnit.

Translation—Passages from the Prose.

Composition—Descriptive and Reflective essays in idiomatic Marathi.

Petition Reading—In Modi.

Grammar—Parsing and compounds.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

History of England—Complete.

History of India—The Hindu Period and Mahomedan Period.

Geography—Revision of the continents (broad features), India in details.

MATHEMATICS :—

Arithmetic—Hall and Steven's and Sim's School Arithmetic: course complete.

Algebra—Wilkinson's 4 parts complete.

Geometry—Godfrey and Siddon's 3 books complete.

SCIENCE :—

The Chiefs' Colleges' syllabus in Science : complete.

Class II.

ENGLISH :—

Prose—The Tower of London, complete; Nelson's Crown Readers ... pp. 1-50; Fort Amity pp. 1-50.

Poetry—The Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics, The Loss of the Birkenhead, Past and Present, After Blenheim, The Burial of Sir John Moore, The Revenge, The Red Thread of Honour.

Grammar—Full Parsing and analysis.

Composition—General subjects.

Moral Instruction—Macnaghten's "Common Thoughts".

VERNACULAR :—

Prose—"Shahjado and Bhikhari" ... ... pp. 1-60.
"Chandrakant" ... ... pp. 73-80, 123-158, 252-282.

Poetry—"Brahat Kavya Dohan" Part III. Ranyagna Kadvas 1-18.

Grammar—Full parsing.

Composition—Essay writing.

MATHEMATICS :—

Arithmetic—Fractions, Simple Interest and Profit and Loss.

Algebra—Wilkinson's Part III complete for 2 Kumars,
" Part II to page 92 for 1 Kumar.

Geometry—Godfrey and Siddon's to Book III Th. 5 for 2 Kumars.
" to Book II Th. 6 for 1 "

SCIENCE :—

The Chiefs' Colleges' syllabus in Science for 3rd year up to Oxides.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

History of England—Marsden and Anderson's: The Roman invasion of England to the Revolution: portion relating to Indian History omitted.

History of India—The Maratha Period.
The English Period (including Sir John Shore).

Geography—Europe and the three Southern Continents (broad features).

Class III (A).

ENGLISH :—

Prose—Fights for the Flag ... ... pp. 1-17.
Tom Brown ... ... pp. 1-46.

Grammar—Full parsing, and simple analysis.

Pathmala—English Exercises Part II, 19 Lessons.

Composition—Simple subjects.

Moral Instruction—Soul and Body, Duty, Prayer, Truth, etc.

VERNACULAR :—

(*a*) GUJARATI—(1) Sahitya Ratna, selected pieces.
(2) Vanraj Chavdo ... ... pp. 1-35.

Poetry—Sahitya Ratna, selected pieces.

Grammar—Full parsing.

Composition—Simple Descriptive Essays.

(*b*) URDU—

(1) Shukria Europe.
(2) Nalai Yateem.
(3) Shekevai Ibral.

(*c*) PERSIAN—

Hikayati-dilpasand ... ... 1-20.

Grammar—Mufkehul quavaid.

Composition—Simple subjects.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

History of England—A first History of England by J. N. Fraser, pages 62.

History of India—The Maratha Period.
The English Period (including the battle of Plassey).

Geography—Broad features of Europe, and revision.

MATHEMATICS :—

Arithmetic—Hall & Steven's and Sims—Simple fraction, Terminating Decimals, Simple and Compound Proportion, and revision.

Algebra—Wilkinson's—Substitutions of values, Addition, Substraction, Multiplication, Division.

Geometry—Godfrey & Siddon's Elementary Geometry, Theorems 1 to 10. (Practical Geometry construction of Triangles) dropping Theorems 4 and 5.

SCIENCE :—

From prescribed course for 1st year, Density and Heat.

From course for 2nd year, Heat No. 1, Area, Heat No. 2, and Introduction to Hydrostatics.

Class III (B).

ENGLISH :—

Prose—(1) Three Midshipmen... ... ... pp. 1-13.
(2) Tom Brown's School Days, 1st part.

Composition—Easy letter writing.

Grammar—Full parsing.

Pathmala—English Exercises Part II, 17 lessons.

VERNACULAR :—

(*a*) GUJARATI—

Prose—Sahitya Ratna, selected pieces.
Vanraj Chavdo ... ... pp. 1-35.

Poetry—Sahitya Ratna, selected pieces.

Composition—Simple Descriptive Subjects.

Grammar—Full but simple parsing.

(*b*) MARATHI—

Prose—Marathi VII Book, Lessons 1-6, 8-10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 29, 46, 47, 56, 57, 85, 87.

Poetry—Sita Svayamwar, 36 lines.

Recitation— Do. 16 lines.

Composition—Letter writing.

Grammar—Rules from 41 to 70 and parsing of easy words.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

History of England—Fraser's First History ... ... pp. 1-35.

History of India—The Maratha Period, The English Period (including Black Hole of Calcutta).

Geography—Broad features of Australia, New Zealand, Physical features of North America, and revision.

MATHEMATICS :—

Arithmetic—Hall & Steven's and Sims—Simplification of Fractions and Terminating Decimals, Simple and Compound proportion, and revision.

Algebra—Wilksnson's Part I, first 19 pages.

Geometry—Godfrey & Siddon's—Straight Lines, Triangles, and Theorems, 1, 2, 3, 6.

SCIENCE :—

Length, Area, Volume from prescribed course for the first year.

MORAL INSTRUCTION :—

Through Illustrative Tales.

Class IV.

ENGLISH :—

Prose—The White Rat and other stories by Lady Barker ... ... pp. 43.
Tales and Travels by Hugh Lawrence ... ... pp. 1 to 27.

Composition—Story-telling, and letter-writing.

Grammar—Simple parsing.

Pathmala—English Exercises Part I, Lessons 15 to 31 and Part II, 5 lessons.

VERNACULAR :—

(*a*) GUJARATI—

Prose—Mewad-ni-Jaho-Jalali, Chapter VI, Kumbho Rano from page 92 to 118.
Rasmala—from Jagdev Parmar ... ... pp. 174 to 197.

Poetry—Dalpat Kavya Part I, selected pieces, lines 222, Samp Laxmi Samvad lines 272.

Recitation—from I lines 138.
from II lines 102.

Grammar—Simple parsing.

(*b*) URDU :—

(1) Yatelmoon-ki-Faryad (the whole).
(2) Faryadi Ummat (the whole).

Grammar—Simple parsing.

(*c*) PERSIAN :—

First Reader ... ... pp. 1 to 10.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

Indian History—Mughal Period.

Geography—Africa and South America, and revision.

MATHEMATICS :—

Arithmetic—Reductions, Compound Additions, &c.
Division and Vulgar Fractions.

GEOMETRY :—

Geometry—Practical construction, measurement of lines and angles, construction of Triangles.

Class V.

ENGLISH :—

Prose—(1) The Old Boat-House.
(2) Little Folk in many Lands ... ... pp. 45.

Grammar—Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb and Preposition.

Translation into English—English Exercises Part I, Lessons 16.

VERNACULAR :—

Prose—Gujarati 5th Book, 25 selected Lessons.

Poetry— Do. 6 do.

Grammar—Full parsing of nouns, adjectives and pronouns.

Recitation—Gujarati 5th Book, 4 selected lessons.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

History of India—(in Vernacular) 23 stories from Easy Stories connected with Indian History.

Geography—The Globe in broad outlines and broad features of the Indian Empire.

MATHEMATICS:—

Arithmetic—G. C. M., L. C. M., Reduction, Compound Addition, &c., Division, Fractions (comparisons of Fractions, Reduction and Multiplication).

Class VII.

ENGLISH:—

Prose—(1) Nelson's Indian Readers Primer complete.

(2) Do. do. Book I, Lessons 1-17 for the first boy.
1-10 for the other two boys.

(Poetry lessons omitted).

VERNACULAR:—

(*a*) GUJARATI—

Prose—Gujarati 2nd Book complete.

Grammar—Distinction between Noun, Pronoun, Adjective and Verb.

Poetry—All the poetry lessons in Book II.

(*b*) URDU—

(1) Hamara Quran.

(2) Yatiman-ki-Fariad.

(3) Faryadi-Ummat.

(4) Persian First Reader... ... ... pp. 1-10.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:—

Indian History—10 stories from the book "Easy stories connected with Indian History" by Marsden.

Geography—Introduction to the study of Geography illustrated from the Geography of the Province.

ARITHMETIC:—

Table up to 16×10.

Simple Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division.

RAJKUMAR

TERM

CLASS

Time.	Diploma.	2nd Class.	3rd Class A.
			MONDAYS AND
	Vernacular, Mathematics ...	Indian History, Vernacular.	Arithmetic, Indian History.
	English Poetry, English Prose.	Vernacular, Arithmetic ...	Geometry, English History
	Science	.....	.....
	Science	English Prose	English Prose .. ...
	English History	Translation, Mathematics..	Vernacular ... ...
	Arithmetic, Algebra ...	Mathematics, Science ...	Geography, English Grammar.
	Geography, Indian History.	Arithmetic, English Grammar.	Pathmala, Geometry ...
			TUESDAYS AND
	Mathematics	Geography, Pathmala ...	Science, Arithmetic ..
	English Prose, English Poetry.	English History	Science ... ...
	.....	....	.....
	Vernacular, Geography ...	English Poetry	English History, Algebra...
	Extra English, Arithmetic.	Arithmetic, Mathematics...	Vernacular ... ...
	Science, Indian History ...	English Prose, Science ...	Algebra, Pathmala ...
	Science, Vernacular ...	Mathematics, Science ...	Translation, Geography ...
			WEDNESDAYS AND
	Mathematics	Geography, Indian History.	Arithmetic, Geometry ...
	English Poetry, English Prose.	Science, Vernacular ...	Vernacular... ... ...
	Pathmala, English History.	Science, Mathematics ...	English Dictation .. ...
	Vernacular, Morals ...	Mathematics, Morals ...	English Prose, Indian History.
	Mathematics	Vernacular, English History.	Morals, English Composition.

COLLEGE.

1915-16.

TIME TABLE.

3rd Class B.	4th Class.	5th Class.	7th Class.
THURSDAYS.			
Arithmetic, English Prose.	English Dictation, Geometry.	English Prose, Indian History.	English Dictation, Indian History.
Indian History, Geography.	Indian History, Arithmetic.	Vernacular, English Prose.	Mental Arithmetic, Arithmetic.
.....	.....	.....	.....
Geometry	Vernacular	Arithmetic	Vernacular.
Vernacular	English Prose, Geography.	Examination, Mental Arithmetic.	English Prose, Examination.
English History, Indian History.	Pathmala, English Composition.	Geography, Vernacular...	Vernacular, English Prose.
English Prose, English Dictation.	Arithmetic, Vernacular Copy.	Vernacular, Copy ...	Vernacular, Copy.
FRIDAYS.			
English Prose, Arithmetic.	English Composition, Arithmetic.	English Copy, Map-drawing.	English Copy, Map-drawing.
Pathmala	English Prose	Vernacular	English Prose.
.....	.....	.....	.....
Geography, English Grammar.	Vernacular	English Prose, Arithmetic.	Vernacular.
Vernacular	Arithmetic, Pathmala ...	English Dictation, Pathmala.	Geography, Arithmetic.
Map-drawing, English Copy.	Map-drawing, English Copy.	Arithmetic, English Copy.	Arithmetic, English Copy.
English Composition, English Prose.	Geometry, English Grammar.	.....	.....
SATURDAYS.			
Arithmetic, Morals ...	Pathmala, Morals ...	Geography, Arithmetic...	Vernacular, Arithmetic.
Vernacular	Indian History, English Prose.	English Prose, Morals ...	English Prose, Morals.
....	.....	.....	.....
Science	Vernacular	Pathmala, English Prose.	Vernacular.
Algebra, Arithmetic ...	Geography, Arithmetic...	Vernacular	Arithmetic, Geography.

ANNEXURE H.

STATEMENT showing the number of boys following the different courses, 1915-16.

Class.	Number of boys.	Science or Classical Language.			Vernacular.			Advanced Mathematics.	Remarks.
		Science.	Classical Language.		Gujarati.	Marathi.	Urdu.		
			Sanskrit.	Persian.					
Class I	3	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	
„ II	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	
„ IIIA...	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	
„ IIIB...	6	6	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	
„ IV	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	
„ V	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	
„ VII	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	

ANNEXURE I.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT.

We inspected this College on March the 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1915.

Enrolment.—There were at the time of our visit 28 Kumars on the roll—the same number as last year. One additional boy is expected to join before the end of the present session, and the Principal has reason to believe that the numbers will increase to about 35 within the next few years. As pointed out in last year's report, one compensation for the small enrolment is that it is possible to give individual attention to the Kumars. On the other hand, it is difficult with small numbers to promote competition in work and play. This is a great disadvantage. We think that the College should aim at an enrolment of about 50 ; with this number it is possible on the one hand to give individual attention to pupils, and on the other hand to secure healthy rivalry in the class rooms and on the playing-fields.

Classification.—It is satisfactory to find that boys are now joining the College at an early age. It is possible to do a great deal with boys who join at the age of eight or nine years. But it should be noted that the earlier the age at which boys join, the longer should be their school life ; there should be a minimum age for leaving. We find that both the candidates who originally intended to appear for the Diploma examination this year are under sixteen. In our opinion they are leaving school too soon. It is desirable on this account to add to the number of classes. In previous years there were only six; last year an additional class was opened but even seven are too few. We think that the minimum should be nine—one preparatory class and a Diploma course of eight classes. It is of course desirable that these classes should be taught separately, but until the College is able to provide the additional staff necessary it would be better to extend the classification and "pool" two classes under one teacher than to compress the course as at present.

Discipline.—Careful study of the life of the College during our stay, inspection of the boys in the class-rooms and on the playing-fields, and the attitude of the boys to one another and to the staff, all left on our minds a very favourable impression of the general tone of the College. We feel convinced that the Principal leaves nothing undone which can help to realize the high aims which he sets before himself. Were the boys *entirely* under the control of the staff, we should have every confidence that the Kumars would turn into men healthy in mind and body, and with an unselfish outlook on life. Unfortunately the staff have not undivided control. Each boy has his own "guardian", a man of practically no education, and his own servant, both appointed by his State. We cannot too strongly condemn this system. The boy passes from the atmosphere of the College, where he learns to control himself, to subordinate his wishes to a common end and to develope a generous temper, to his rooms, where he is served by men whose main object is to please him. At its best the influence of these men is neutral; at its worst it may mean moral shipwreck. Musahebs are not found necessary at Indore, and we strongly recommend that they should be abolished at Rajkot, and the Principal entrusted with the complete charge of the Kumars.

Staff.—The post of first assistant has been kept vacant in the hope that an extra Englishman may be secured in the place of Mr. W. M. Tate, who has been recalled to his regiment. We trust that it will be possible to find a suitable successor, as the presence of another Englishman is a great aid to discipline and a stimulus to games. The College has suffered also by the transference of Mr. Turner, and the work during the past year has been somewhat upset, as a permanent appointment to the post of vice-principal was not made until a few months before the end of the session.

Curriculum.—This is laid down broadly by the requirements of the Diploma examination, and is the same as in the other Chiefs' Colleges, except that it is more compressed. Probably as a result of this compression no room has been found for Nature Study ; but we were pleased to see that wood-work has been made a compulsory subject in the junior forms. It is taught for its educational value in training boys—through the discipline of hand and eye—to form habits of careful and accurate work. The Kumars

are making good progress, and seem thoroughly to enjoy the course. With the view of helping the teacher to make instruction in this subject more systematic we recommend for his perusal, "Educational Handwork" by Taylor (Brown & Sons, 5, Farringdon Avenue, E. C.).

The Teaching of Subjects.

English.—The teaching of this subject continues to be most satisfactory. In classes 3 and 4 the reading was excellent, and the boys are evidently interested in their text-books, many of them having read ahead independently. The subject-matter is well understood, and questions were answered keenly and intelligently. The spelling in class 4 struck us as rather weak, but, on the other hand, Grammar has evidently received more attention than it usually meets with at this standard. The Principal has been carrying on the teaching of English by the direct method in class 5 most successfully, and the boys seem to enjoy it. We wish to mention particularly the careful and sympathetic teaching of Mr. Doshi in class 6, where he is laying a foundation which will be appreciated as these very young boys move to higher classes. Copy-writing receives careful attention, and note-books are well-kept; we would suggest that in some cases the nibs used are too fine.

History.—The teaching of this subject is not satisfactory, there is a want of system all through; this is especially noticeable in class 3, where something definite ought to be accomplished. As far as we could see, the text-book was being taught by heart in most of the classes, and the boys had no ideas with regard to any connection between the various events and periods. English History in class 2 was more satisfactory.

Mathematics.—In Algebra and Geometry very good work has been done in classes 1 and 2. Class 3 consisted of two boys who had made very little progress. In class 4 a commencement is made with Geometry but no Algebra is attempted. In most schools which work up to the Matriculation standard, Algebra is commenced in class 4, and Geometry in class 5. Rajkot attempts to get over the difficulty of compression by keeping back some boys to do twice over the work of one or more classes. We think that if our suggestions made elsewhere for an extended classification are not accepted, there should be a separate classification in Mathematics, irrespective of that made for other subjects. Thus classes 1 to 4 might be divided into five "sets" for Mathematics. Two of these "sets" could be taken by one teacher at the same time; although this is not ideal it is at least possible in Mathematics where there is less class-teaching and more individual work than in other subjects. All the Mathematics of the five highest classes would have to be taken in the same period.

We think that the text-book at present in use in Arithmetic is unsuitable; it was written for schools in England and does not contain examples in Indian money, weights, and measures. We suggest in its place "Arithmetic for Indian Schools" by Hall, Stevens, and Sims (Macmillan). We think also that the present plan of working steadily through a text-book is unsuitable, as text-books usually divide the subject into topics each of which is exhausted before the next is commenced. In practice it is better to teach the elementary parts of topics in the junior classes, and the more advanced parts in the senior classes; moreover, some topics which find their way into text-books (*e.g.*, H. C. F. by the long method and recurring decimals) are only of academic interest and are best omitted.

We consider that Mental Arithmetic is unduly neglected in the five highest classes, and that insufficient attention is paid to neatness and care in written work; otherwise the work is satisfactory.

Geography.—During the past two years the College has made efforts to improve the teaching of Geography. Extra maps, a good globe, and Geographical slides have been added to the equipment. A marked advance is noticeable in the work of classes 6 and 5; in these classes Mr. Hiralal Kaji has infused life into the teaching of the subject, and by his work with models and sketch-maps has made its study real and interesting. Between these classes and class 7 there is a lack of continuity both in matter and method; we suggest that the work of class 7 should be confined to making clear the meaning of a map and should be under the general direction of Mr. Hiralal. In the higher classes the results were disappointing; the reason probably is that there have been several changes

in the staff during the past session. From what we have seen of the teaching of Mr. Griffith we think that it would be well to place all the Geography of the upper classes under his general direction. We think also that this subject would benefit considerably by the addition of the classes which we have recommended under the heading "classification". Assuming this additional class we suggest that the distribution of work amongst the five highest classes should be as follows: (5) Asia, (4) Africa, South America, Australia, (3) Europe and North America, (1) and (2) Revision of the World and India in detail. As regards method of treatment, we think that the present plan of having a separate period for "map-drawing" is unsound; this is especially the case when, as in classes 4 and 5, map-drawing and geography are taught by different teachers. Map-drawing should be an integral part of the geographical teaching. No time should be wasted in making elaborate outlines or in colouring, and for each topic there should be a separate map. As regards text-books, we recommend Morrison's Junior Geography of India for class 1, and Reynold's "The British Empire in its world setting" for classes 1, 2 and 3. It is difficult to find a good Geography book written in English simple enough for the classes below 3; but a text-book in junior classes is not necessary, if pupils keep a geographical note-book having sketch-maps on the one side and a summary of essential facts on the other.

Mathematical Geography does not receive sufficient attention. There should be a separate course in this branch of the subject, to be done parallel with the main course in classes 6 to 3 and revised in classes 2 and 1. The introductory matter in L'Estrange's Comparative Geography would be a suitable course.

Science.—The work in this subject is satisfactory. We have to make suggestions for improvement only in matters of detail. The gallery in the lecture-room serves no useful purpose, and takes up too much room. It was a convenience in the days when Science was taught from the lecture-table, but now that pupils carry out their own experiments the gallery should be removed to provide room for ordinary school desks and for almirahs for storing apparatus. The apparatus should be arranged neatly and kept clean; we noticed signs of neglect, and recommend that one of the two teachers now taking science classes should be made responsible for the care of materials. As regards the practical work, more attention should be paid to small details which ensure accuracy. It takes time to train pupils to take the precautions which eliminate small errors, and we think that the time at present allotted to science is not sufficient to cover the course in a thorough way; we suggest that in classes 1 and 2 the time for science be extended to two periods of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours and two periods of $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour, and in classes 3 and 4 to one period of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours and two periods of $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour. The records of laboratory work should be in ink, although there may be a separate note-book for entering in pencil during the course of experiments the results of observations. The teacher should require misspelt words and ungrammatical sentences to be rewritten; he will thus incidentally assist in the teaching of English.

Notwithstanding the above criticisms, we are glad to say that the work in this subject is improving. The candidates for the Diploma examination made a creditable appearance, and it was noticeable that some boys, who were dull in other subjects, seemed alive and alert in the laboratory. One boy had gone to the expense of buying apparatus for his own use at home—a good sign of stimulating teaching.

ARTHUR C. SELLS.

A. H. MACKENZIE.

ANNEXURE J.

Detailed results of the Annual Examination, 1916.

Class I.

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Science.	Vernacular.	Total.	Remarks.
	Full Marks.	200	150	100	100	100	650	
1	K. S. Rukhadwala ...							Results have not been declared.
2	„ Harischandrasinhji...							
3	„ Malojirao							

Class II.

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Science.	Vernacular.	Total.	Remarks.
	Full Marks.	150	150	150	100	100	650	
1	K. S. Natwarsinhji ...	92	108	127	60	52	439	
2	„ Pratapsinhji ...	87	104	72	60	66	388	
3	„ Jorawarsinhji ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Did not appear.

Class III A.

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Science.	Total.	Remarks.
	Full Marks.	150	150	150	100	100	650	
1	K. S. Najavala	85	106	104	62	55	412	
2	„ Ramsinhji	73	97½	95	44	33	342½	
3	„ Champaksinhji ...	75	80	97	44	52	348	
4	„ Kisorsinhji	99	84	78	39	33	331	
5	„ Narsisinhji	55	78	124	33	33	323	
6	„ Madhavsinhji ...	60	81	58	36	43	278	

CLASS III B.

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Science.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Full Marks.	150	150	100	100	100	600	
1	K. S. Gajendrasinhji ...	82	71	55	50	23	281	
2	„ Santajirao	73	69	47	65	24	278	
3	„ Gigawala	65	86	51	34	39	275	
4	„ Samarsinhji... ...	70	72	42	26	28	238	
5	„ Harsurwala	40	64	38	17	15	174	
6	„ Yeshwantrao ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Absent during the Examination.

CLASS IV.

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Full Marks.	150	150	100	100	500	
1	K. S. Raghurajsinhji ...	90	87½	56	70	303½	
2	„ Champrajwala ...	85	60½	49	40	234½	
3	„ Bhimsinhji	46½	59	22	37	164½	
4	„ Jaywantsinhji ...	79½	56	33	52	217½	

CLASS V.

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Arithmetic.	Vernacular.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Full Marks.	150	150	100	100	500	
1	K. S. Dulipsinhji	91½	110	93	75	369½	
2	„ Amrawala	...	...	...	...	...	Did not appear.
3	„ Mansinhji	114	109	60	54	337	
4	„ Dewawala	53½	89	36	34	212½	

CLASS VII.

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Arithmetic.	Vernacular.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Full Marks.	150	150	100	100	500	
1	K. S. Laxmanwala ...	85½	109	35	63	292½	
2	„ Rawatwala	89½	84	60	43	276½	

ANNEXURE K.

CHIEFS' COLLEGES.

DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, 1916.

English Prose.

(Answer five questions.)

1. Give a brief outline of the great historical event which forms the setting of this story.
2. Give an outline of the plot of the story.
3. Write a character sketch of Sir Percy Blakeney.
4. Describe what took place between Marguerite and Chauvelin in the opera box.
5. Describe Marguerite's adventures from the moment when she was left lying on the ground by Chauvelin and his men until she arrived on board the *Day Dream*.
6. "There's all them Frenchy devils over the Channel younder a-murderin' their king and nobility, and Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke a-fightin' and a-wranglin' between them, if we Englishmen should 'low them to go on in their ungodly way."

   Give a brief account of the historical facts underlying this statement.
7. Why did Marguerite marry Sir Percy? What did people say about the marriage?
8. Explain the following:

   Émigré, Guillotine, Schooner, Citoyenne, Jeunesse dorée.

English Poetry.

(Answer five questions.)

1. Quote your favourite passage in the play (or some fifteen lines of it) and say why you like it.
2. Give an outline of the historical events on which the play of King Henry the Fifth is based.
3. Give a character sketch of King Henry. Where possible, quote from the play in support of your statements.
4. Give an outline of the story of the play.
5. Write out the meaning of the following in your own words :—

   Thus with imagined wing our swift scene flies,
   In motion of no less celerity
   Than that of thought. Suppose that you have seen
   The well-appointed king at Hampton pier
   Embark his royalty; and his brave fleet
   With silken streamers the young Phœbus fanning:
   Play with your fancies, and in them behold
   Upon the hempen tackle ship-boys climbing;
   Hear the shrill whistle which doth order give
   To sounds confused; behold the threaden sails,
   Borne with the invisible and creeping wind,
   Draw the huge bottoms through the furrowed sea,
   Breasting the lofty surge; O, do but think
   You stand upon the rivage, and behold
   A city on the inconstant billows dancing;
   For so appears this fleet majestical,
   Holding due course to Harfleur.

6. Explain and comment on:

(*a*) We do not mean the coursing snatchers only,
But fear the main intendment of the Scot,
Who hath been still a giddy neighbour to us.

(*b*) Treason and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke-devils sworn to either's purpose,
Working so grossly in a natural cause,
That admiration did not hoop at them.

(*c*) Is not their climate foggy, raw and dull;
On whom, as in despite, the sun looks pale,
Killing their fruit with frowns? Can sodden water,
A drench for sur-rein'd jades, their barley-broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?
And shall our quick blood, spirited with wine,
Seem frosty?

(*d*) Their ragged curtains poorly are let loose,
And our air shakes them passing scornfully:
Big Mars seems bankrupt in their beggar'd host,
And faintly through a rusty beaver peeps.

(*e*) Ha! art thou bedlam? dost thou thirst, base Trojan,
To have me fold up Parca's fatal web?

7. For what purposes does Shakespeare use the Chorus in this play?

8. Point out ways in which the patriotism of Englishmen is appealed to in the play.

Essay and General Knowledge.

---

1. Write an essay on *one* of the following:
   (*a*) A comparison between the behaviour of Belgium and Bulgaria.
   (*b*) The Kaiser.
   (*c*) A famous city in India.
   (*d*) The history of your College.

(*Answer* three *of the following questions*).

2. What do you know about:
   (*a*) Ulysses.
   (*b*) Verdun.
   (*c*) C. B. Fry.
   (*d*) Anzac.
   (*e*) The Khedive.

3. Who are:
   (*a*) Sir Edward Grey.
   (*b*) Mr. Bonar Law.
   (*c*) Mr. Roosevelt.
   (*d*) The Grand Duke Nicholas.

4. What do you know about:
   (*a*) Conscription in England.
   (*b*) A railway engine.

5. What is the meaning of:
   (*a*) M.P.
   (*b*) K.C.S.I.
   (*c*) P. and O.
   (*d*) P.W.D.
   (*e*) M.F.H.

Translate into English.

(Time 45 Minutes.)

માણસનું મન કેવું ચંચળ તથા અનિશ્ચિત છે. જ્યાં સુધી તેને કાંઇ વસ્તુ મળી નથી ત્યાં સુધી તેના ઉપર તેનો અતિ ઘણો મોહ રહેછે, અને તે તેને મેળવવાને તન, મન અને ધન સઘળું અર્પણ કરવાને તૈયાર થાયછે; અને મળ્યા પછી તેનું કેવું જતન કરી ઉપભોગ કરીશ, તેના વિના મારાથી એક ઘડી પણ જીવાશે નહિ, અને આટલા દહાડા તે વગર ચાલ્યું તે કેવું આશ્ચર્ય એવા અનેક વિચાર કરેછે. પણ તે એકવાર મળી એટલે તે તુચ્છ જેવી તેને દેખાયછે, તેની કિમત પાણીના રેલાની પેઠે ઉતરી જાયછે, અને જે આથેથી હીરો દેખાતો હતો તે પાસે આવવાથી એક કાચનો કડકો હોય તેથી તે બીજી નફામી વસ્તુમાં ભળી જાયછે, અને જેમ એક નાનું છોકરું રડીને એક રમકડું લેછે, અને તે મુકી બીજાને લેવાનું કરેછે, તેમ તેનું મન તે વાતપરથી નવી વાતપર દોડેછે.

Translate into English.

एकदां पुरुवंशांतला प्रसिद्ध राजा दुष्यंत, शिकार करित असतां सहज कण्व ऋषीच्या आश्रमा पाशीं आला, आणि त्या ठिकाणची रम्य आणि मनोहर शोभा पाहून व पक्ष्यांचे मधुर मंजुळ शब्द ऐकुन आनंदित झाला; तो इतका कीं, त्याला परत जावेंसेंच वाटेना. सहज आलोंच आहों तर कण्व ऋषींचें दर्शन घ्यावें म्हणून तो आश्रमांत गेला. कण्व मुनि तेव्हां आश्रमांत नसून अनुष्ठाना साठीं बाहेर कोठें तीर्थाला गेले होते. तेव्हां राजाचें आदर आतिथ्य करण्याचें काम अर्थात च शकुन्तलेनें केलें. बोलण्याचे ओघांत शकुन्तलेची जन्मकथा राजाने विचारली. तिनेंहि ती जसी कण्व मुनींच्या तोंडुन ऐकिली होती तशी सरळपणानें सांगितली. तिचें स्वरूप, मनाचा मोकळेपणा, स्त्री जातीला उचित अशी मर्यादा वगैरे पाहून तिच्याशीं लग्न करावें असे त्याच्या मनांत आलें. या गोष्टीस तिचाहि रुकार पडून तेथल्य तेथेंच त्यांनीं आपलें लग्न उरकुन घेतेंल. दुष्यंत तेथें कांहीं दिवस राहिला, आणि मगा सावकाश आपल्या राजधानीला गेला. तो गेल्या वर कण्व मुनि परत आश्रमांत आले व त्यांना झालेला वृतांत समजला. शकुन्तला लज्जेमुळे पुढें येईना तेव्हां त्यांनीं तिला हांक मारून म्हटले "बाळे भिऊं नकोस तूं केलेस तें कांहीं गैर नांहीं तो राजा मोढया कुलांतला असून पराक्रमी आहे."

English History.

(Answer five questions).

1. What did the Norman Conquest do for England?
2. Illustrate the influence of strong and weak kings upon the happiness and prosperity of England by an example of each taken from the first two hundred years after the Norman Conquest.
3. What was the influence upon England of the struggle with Spain in Elizabeth's reign? What resemblances can you trace between this and the influence that the present war is having upon the British Empire?
4. What were the causes that led to the conflict between Charles I and Parliament?
5. What do you know of the Corn Laws and the results of their repeal?
6. Give a brief outline of the advance of democratic ideas after the Reform Bill of 1832.
7. From the history of British colonial policy during the last hundred years, illustrate the lesson learnt by England from the loss of the American Colonies.
8. Briefly indicate the part played by the British Navy in the Napoleonic wars and in the present war.
9. Write a brief sketch of the life of *one* of the following:
   Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Palmerston, the Prince Consort.

Indian History.

(Answer five questions).

1. It has been said that all ancient civilisations sprang up in river valleys and had the following common features: an agricultural class, a fighting class and a priestly class; the last two classes were the rulers and were often of a foreign race. Discuss this statement with reference to the History of India.
2. Write a brief account of Buddhism and its rise and fall in India.
3. Name and describe some place of historic interest that you have visited, and give a brief outline of the chief event with which it is connected.
4. Give an account of Akbar's administrative reforms.
5. What were the chief causes of Dupleix's failure to carry out his ambitious schemes?
6. Give a brief account of the administration of Lord William Bentinck.
7. Draw two sketch maps to show the expansion of British India between 1785 and 1805.
8. Outline the Government's measures taken to benefit the cultivator during the last fifty years

Geography.

Note.—Only six questions to be attempted.

1. Give the five exports of India which you consider the most important. What facts about the country may you infer from these exports? Illustrate your answer by a rough sketch-map shewing the districts in which the articles exported are produced.
2. Name the chief places in the world from which are procured: pearls, wheat, timber, sugar, raw silk, India-rubber, sponges, tobacco, gold, wool.
3. Where are: The Steppes, Straits of Messina, Hong Kong, Lake Ottawa, Cape Finisterre, The Appenines, The Panama Canal, Lake Nyassa, The Tyrol, Aral Sea.
4. On the accompanying *sketch-map of India mark:

   The Western Ghats, Laccadive Islands, Golconda, Surat, Diamond Harbour Dacca, Simla, Delhi, Rann of Cutch, River Cauvery, River Narbudda, Port Blair, Kanchinjinga, Nanga Parbat, Khaibar Pass, Baluchistan, Gulf of Cambay, Salt Range, Wular Lake, River Jehlam.
5. Give a list of twenty British Colonies and Dependencies stating in which continent they are situated and, in the case of small islands, indicate their general position in regard to the nearest mainland.
6. Explain how the coast-line of a country influences (*a*) its trade, (*b*) its climate with regard to the relative length and nature of the coast.
7. What is meant by longitude and latitude?

   How may the longitude and latitude of a place be determined?

   An observation is taken at noon. The chronometers show Greenwich time to be 1·45 P.M. What is the longitude of the place?
8. What is the extent of the Bombay Presidency, and what are its chief physical divisions?

*Not printed.

Arithmetic.

Note.—Only six questions to be attempted.

1. (*a*) Simplify $\dfrac{6+\dfrac{1}{6-\frac{1}{6}}}{4-\dfrac{1}{4-\frac{1}{4}}} \times 10\frac{8}{9}$

   (*b*) Simplify $\dfrac{0{\cdot}003125 \times 0{\cdot}48}{0{\cdot}0000125}$

   (*c*) A man travelled $\frac{5}{16}$ of his journey by coach, $\frac{7}{20}$ by rail and walked the remaining 10 miles : how far did he go ?

2. Five men working 8 hours a day take 20 days to pave a road 440 yards long and 35 feet broad : how many days will six men, three of whom work 8 hours and three 10 hours a day, take to pave a road 1,575 yards long and $36\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad ?

3. If the income tax be at the rate of 4 pies in the rupee and a man has to pay Rs. 13 *as.* 6 *p.* 8 what is the amount of his income ?

4. A house of the value of Rs. 95,000 is insured for $\frac{3}{4}$ of its value at $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. What is the amount of the premium ?

5. Find the value of the following expression so that the error may be less than 0·00001 ;

$$1 + \tfrac{1}{2} + \tfrac{1}{4} + \tfrac{1}{8} + \tfrac{1}{16} + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots$$

6. Find what Rs. 1,000 will amount to in 4 years at 5 per cent. compound interest.

   Draw a graph showing the relation between the annual interest and the time in years.

7. Construct a graph from which you can read off the value of any number of shillings up to 100 in rupees (20 shillings = 15 rupees). Write down from the diagram the value of 42 shillings in rupees.

8. What will be the cost of paving a path 6 feet wide along the 4 sides of a courtyard measuring 100 feet × 100 feet at 8 annas per square foot ?

Algebra.

Note.—Only seven questions to be attempted.

1. (*a*) Multiply $(a+b)^2$ by $(a-b)^3$

   (*b*) Simplify $(x-y)^3+(x+y)^3+3(x-y)^2(x+y)+3(x+y)^2(x-y)$

   (*c*) Find the value of $(685696)^2-(685596)^2$

2. (*a*) Solve the equation $\dfrac{x}{3}-\dfrac{x}{4}+\dfrac{x-2}{5}=3$.

   (*b*) A man walks one-half of a journey at the rate of 4 miles an hour, bicycles one-third at 12 miles an hour, and rides the remainder on horseback at 9 miles an hour, completing the journey in 6 hours and 10 minutes. Find the length of the journey.

3. Solve the equations... $\begin{cases} \frac{2}{x} - \frac{3}{y} = 3; \\ \frac{5}{x} + \frac{6}{y} = 48. \end{cases}$

4. Draw the graphs of $x - 15 = 0$, $y - 5 = 0$ and $2x - y + 5 = 0$ and find the area of the triangle enclosed by these three lines.

5. Simplify $\frac{(a+b)^2 - c^2}{a^2 - (b+c)^2} \times \frac{(a-b)^2 - c^2}{(a+b)^2 - c^2}$ and find its value when $a = -c$.

6. Solve the equation $x^2 - 1 + x^3 - x = 0$

7. Find the lowest common multiple and highest common factor of :

$$x^2 - 10x + 25,\ x^2 - 25,\ x^3 - 125$$

8. A circular grass plot of radius 10 yards is surrounded by a flower bed of uniform width. If the area of the flower bed be three times that of the grass plot, what is its width ? (Area of a circle $= \pi r^2$)

GEOMETRY.

Note.—Only seven questions to be attempted.

1. A and B are two points on one bank of a river, C is a point on the opposite bank. If the $\angle$ BAC $= 30°$, the $\angle$ ABC $= 60°$, and the distance from A to B is 200 yards, what is the width of the river ?

Suggest any other methods of measuring the width of a river.

2. (*a*) From the middle point O of the straight line AB a straight line OC is drawn. Prove that if OC = OA the $\angle$ ACB is a right angle, if OC < OA the $\angle$ ACB is obtuse, and if OC > OA the $\angle$ ACB is acute.

(*b*) Given the position of the right angle of a right angled triangle and the length of the hypotenuse find the locus of the middle point of the hypotenuse.

3. (*a*) Prove that the sum of the angle of a triangle is equal to two right angles.

(*b*) If the bisector of an exterior angle of a triangle is parrallel to one side, prove that the triangle is isosceles.

4. Two straight lines bisect one another at right angles ; prove that they are the diagonals of a rhombus.

5. Give a geometrical proof of the identity $a^2 - b^2 = (a+b)(a-b)$.

6. Prove that the locus of the middle points of a set of equal chords of a circle is a concentric circle.

7. (*a*) Draw the tangents to a given circle from a given point outside the circle.

(*b*) Construct an isosceles triangle given the radius of the inscribed circle and the base.

8. (*a*) Prove that triangles on the same base and between the same parallels are equal in area.

(*b*) Bisect a triangle by a straight line drawn through any given point in one of the sides.

9. Prove that the opposite angles of any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are supplementary and that if the quadrilateral be a trapezium it must be isosceles.

I. Compare the character of Selim and of Prithvīraj 4

II. Trace the objectionable traits of Farid's character and the noble traits of Shuktasinh's character... 5

III. What were the political errors of Pratapsinh and how had he to pay for them? 4

IV. Paraphrase—

(*a*) "પક્ષ જેમાં માનસિંહજ રાજ મોગલ જે સ્થળે તે વિણુ બિજે સ્થળે જયતણી સંભાવના ક્યાંથી મળે?"

(*b*) વિલાસ નાશનું મૂલજ, વિલાસમાંહી ખરાબ થાય જેના વિષની પેરે ગણિને, ઉચિત પરિત્યાગ એ વિલાસ તણો.

(*c*) સહુ સુંદરીઓ પ્રતિદ્વન્દ્વની તુજ બનીજ મથંતી જે, મુજ હૃદયપર સામ્રાજ્ય કરવા આશ તેની ગલંતીને સહુ વાદ્ય જોતી તુજપરે ઇર્ષ્યા કટાક્ષો મારવા બધી બેગમો અંત:પુરે તુજ સેવના કરશે હવાં.

(*d*) પ્રેમ શૃંખલાએ બાંધ્યું તું,
કોણ છોડી દેનારૂં?
ક્યહાં ગયું મુજને કહિ દેરે
પુરિ હૃત્પિંજર ધારૂં... 6

V. Parse the words underlined in IV 4

VI. Explain, with reference to the context, the following:—

(*a*) વિશેષ સ્વતંત્રતાનો ચોર
મુગલ તે તણી દાસતા ઘોર.

(*b*) કૃપાજ પ્રેમનું પૂર્વ સૂત્ર કહેવાયછે.

(*c*) નવરો ઝાદિન કાજ લાજ નિજમાન સત્ય રજપુત કિયો
તને કહો? તોય અનેકે જો તેહ તણો વિક્રય કરિયો.

(*d*) નવ દીઠી આશ અવર કંઇ જય મળવાની
થયો ન રિપુને શરણ, આજ્ઞા દિધિજ હર ક્રિયાની.

(*e*) પુજ્યું જેને હૃદય મંદિરે,
તેજ મારતો વજ્ર અંદરે.

(*f*) કુસુમ ફૂટ્યું પ્રેમનું ભીષણ સ્મશાને મુજફરી,
ફરી ભ્રમર ગુંજારો સુણું મલયાનિલો મૃદુ રહેસરી... 7

VII. TRANSLATE INTO GUJARATI—

Now the one-eyed Prince, who had put on the dress of his proxy and was wearing a big turban which came down over the blind eye, almost concealing it, met the maid and accompanied her to the princess. On the way back they had to pass the same fierce-looking artificial beasts, and the maid entreated him to quicken his steps, as she pretended the animals were after them. No sooner had the one-eyed Prince looked behind and seen the beasts than he began to quake all over through fright, and only kept himself from falling down in a swoon by catching hold of the maid who screamed out and shook him off with much difficulty 10

VERNACULAR—(*Marathi*).

I. Paraphrase the following:— 6

(*a*) वांछा सज्जन-संगमीं, गुरु-कुळीं वंदारुता, नम्रता ।
निंदेचें भय, तुष्टता परगुणीं, स्व-स्त्री-सुखीं लब्धता ॥
विद्याभ्यास, महेशभक्ति, खलसंसर्गी अनासक्तता ।
चित्ताचा जय, या गुणांस निधि जे त्यां वंदिजे तत्त्वतां ॥

(*b*) वासनेची झाडी कुबुद्धि वांकुडी ॥ वाजे हुडहुडी ममतेची ॥
वैराग्याचा वन्हि विझोनियां गेला ॥ संचित खायाला पुण्य नाहीं ॥

(*c*) अवघा धंदाचि लागला ॥ दिवसें दिवस काळ गेला ॥
दास म्हणे सावधान ॥ झाले सुदृढ बंधन ॥

(*d*) दे दान गुप्त, उपकार करी न बोले ।
मानि प्रमोद जरि मान्य घरास आले ॥
दावी न गर्व विभवें गुण घे पराचे ।
खडगाग्र तुल्य विषम-व्रत हें भल्याचें ॥

II. Name and dissolve the following compounds:— 2

(*a*) शत्रु-जलाग्नि-संकट.
(*b*) विद्याभिमानी.
(*c*) सुनीति-पथ.

III. Write short notes on:— 5

(*a*) रामदास म्हणे अवघीं सुखाचीं पीसूनें.
(*b*) एकलाचि गेला वाळी तो वानर, कपि थोर थोर ते हि गेले.
(*c*) सेवा-धर्म असा अगाध कथिला हा जाण योगेश्वरीं.
(*d*) ज्ञाना विणें जे जे कळा, ते ते जाणवि अवकळा.

IV. Explain fully and give the contest of the following:— 3

(*a*) आधींच उल्हास त्यांत फाल्गुन मास.
(*b*) चांमाराच्या देवाला खेटराची पूजा.
(*c*) सुंठी वाचून खोंकला नाहींसा होईल.

V. Write a short essay in Marathi on:— 6

'स्त्री व पुरुष हीं संसाररुपी गाडयाचीं दोन चक्रें आहेत'.

VI. What can you learn from **जगदेव** and **धर्मसिंह**? 4

VII. What do you think of **चितोपंत**? 4

TRANSLATE INTO MARATHI. 10

Physicians tell us of a disorder, in which the whole body is so exquisitely sensible that the slightest touch gives pain: What some have thus suffered in their persons, this gentleman felt in his mind. The slightest distress, whether real or fictitious, touched him to the quick, and his soul laboured under a sickly sensibility of the miseries of others. Thus disposed to relieve, it will be easily conjectured; he found numbers disposed to solicit; his profusions began to impair his fortune, but not his good nature; that, indeed, was seen to increase as the other seemed to decay; he grew provident as he grew poor; and though he talked like a man of sense, his actions were those of a fool.

Note.—Only seven questions to be attempted.

1. What is the Bramah Press?

   If the radii of the two pistons be one inch and one foot respectively what force will have to be applied to the smaller piston in order to balance a weight of half a ton supported by the larger piston?

   What will be the pressure per square inch on the walls of the connecting pipe?

2. What do you mean by "specific gravity"?

   How would you determine:

   (*a*) The specific gravity of a piece of copper.

   (*b*) The volume of a given weight of sand.

3. Describe experiments by means of which you could compare copper and iron as regards their powers of conducting (*a*) heat, (*b*) electricity.

4. A metallic substance was heated to a temperature above its melting point and then allowed to cool, the temperature being determined at measured intervals of time during the cooling. From the results given below plot the curve of cooling and determine the melting point of the substance:

Time in minutes	0	1½	2½	3	5	6
Temperature	270°	250°	235·5°	228°	204°	192°
Time in minutes	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10
Temperature	182°	178°	175°	174°	173·5°	173°	172·7°
Time in minutes	10½	11	11½	12½	14	16	18
Temperature	172°	170·5°	168°	162°	154°	144°	135°

5. Indicate the essential parts of a photographic camera and explain as far as you can the physics and chemistry of photography.

6. Why do you talk of positive and negative electricity? Describe experiments to illustrate your answer.

7. What is energy?

   Give examples of the conversion of (*a*) mechanical energy into electrical energy, (*b*) electrical energy into heat energy, (*c*) electrical energy into chemical energy, (*d*) chemical energy into electrical energy, (*e*) chemical energy into heat energy.

8. You are given a mixture of sodium chloride, potassium nitrate and sand. How could you prepare pure specimens of each of these substances from such a mixture?

   By means of the following figures draw the solubility curves of sodium chloride and potassium nitrate and indicate the importance of these in connection with the separation of these substances from a mixture of the two:

Sodium chloride.		Potassium nitrate.	
s.	*t.*	*s.*	*t.*
35·7	0°	13·3	0°
35·8	10°	20·9	10°
35·9	15°	25·8	15°
36·0	20°	32·0	20°
36·6	40°	64·0	40°
37·0	60°	110·0	60°
38·0	80°	169·0	80°
39·0	100°	246·0	100°

   s. = number of grams of salt which when dissolved in 100 grams of water make a saturated solution at the temperature stated.

9. How could you tell whether a specimen of rock was limestone?

   What experiments could you do to determine the degree of purity of a specimen of limestone?

10. What do you know about the chemical nature of water?

    Describe experiments which will illustrate your answer?

ANNEXURE L.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT. TERM 1915-16.

GAMES TIME TABLE.

	SENIORS.		JUNIORS.	
Days.	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.
Monday	Riding School for all.	Tennis.	Riding School for all.	Cricket Nets.
Tuesday	Football for all.	Cricket Nets.	Football for all.	Tennis.
Wednesday	Riding for all.	Football or Cricket for all.	Riding for all.	Football or Cricket for all
Thursday	Tent-pegging.	Tennis.	Riding.	Cricket.
Friday	Foot-drill for all.	Cricket Nets.	Foot-drill for all.	Tennis.
Saturday	Riding for all.	Football for all.	Riding for all.	Football for all.
Sunday	Voluntary Tennis.	Tennis.	Voluntary Tennis.	Rounders.

ANNEXURE M.

YOUR EXCELLENCIES, MR. MACONOCHIE, YOUR HIGHNESSES, CHIEFS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is nearly six years since we had the honour of welcoming His Majesty's representative in the Bombay Presidency to the Rajkumar College, it having been in January 1910 that Your Excellency's predecessor, Lord Sydenham, came here to present our Prizes. On that occasion I drew attention to the fact that since the College was declared open in December 1870, no Governor of Bombay had failed to show his sympathy with its aims and objects or refused it the honour of a personal visit. It is a truism to say that these visits have always been one of our chief encouragements. Your Excellency was, therefore, sure of a warm welcome here today and that not only on account of the high office you hold, but also for yourself; for your reputation for kindness and wideness of sympathy has preceded you here, and to Lady Willingdon we offer a no less warm welcome than to Your Excellency, for Her Excellency has ever supported you in the desire to become acquainted with the whole of the scholastic field in the Presidency and Your Excellency's visit to the College shows clearly that you regard the education of young Chiefs as a matter of high importance. Your Excellencies number many friends among the audience today, who will endorse the College welcome. Many of these friends are Ruling Chiefs of Kathiawar and Old Boys of the College. Though they are joining us in our reception of Your Excellencies today, I wish on behalf of the College to welcome them too, and most warmly, back to our midst. There is no time today to recount what our Old Boys have done in the past for their old school, but, speaking generally, I may say that there has never been a period during the life of the College when they have withheld their support. Their sons form more than half of our numbers today. This is saying a great deal when it is remembered that the Public School idea is still an exotic in India, and that many axioms in the training of boys which are accepted by English people must still appear strange to the Indian mind.

At the time of Lord Sydenham's visit our numbers were about forty. A few months before they had reached their highest point, 47. Your Excellency finds us today at rather a low ebb as regards numbers. But we believe that the drop is only a temporary one and one, further, for which the reasons are clear. This College recruits from a very small class, far smaller than any of the other three Chiefs' Colleges, which charge much lower fees than we do, and admit a poorer class of land owners. It happens that at the present time that there is a great dearth of eligible boys in the Bombay Presidency and this is principally due to the facts that many of the States are in the hands of young Chiefs, whose sons are still in their infancy, and that some of the leading States are under administration owing to the minority of their Chiefs. On the other hand the majority of our Kumars are young and have many years of College life ahead of them, and we are reaching a time when a considerable number of boys, who are now a little too young, will, we trust, be joining us. Our admissions for some years have contained one very gratifying feature; I allude to the increasing number who join the College before reaching their tenth year, a fact which I hope indicates an increasing confidence in our training. I may be allowed to say that nothing pleases me better than this. For it is impossible for this College, the only school for Rajkumars in this Presidency, to impress itself upon those who come in their teens, without, as is generally the case, any previous systematic training. No parent would expect a High School to do so, or would be surprised if a son failed to pass the Matriculation Examination after three or four years' teaching. I believe that, provided a Kumar joins us young, has ordinary ability and willingness to work, this is the right place for him, though, even granted those conditions, we can do no more than give a general school training, a foundation in fact, to which hereafter he should be continually adding upper storeys. For though we are called a College, we are no more than a School as far as the ground we cover goes. Let me attempt to remove any misapprehension that we can ever be expected to aim at any thing higher than a school curriculum, a special school, certainly, but none the less a school.

Before passing on to a short review of the main features of the year that ended in April last I should like to say a little about the part the College has played and is playing in the Great War. We are very proud of the share our Past Kumars took in providing the fleet of motor-ambulances, that, on behalf of the Province, His Highness the Jam

Saheb presented not long ago to His Majesty. We are no less proud of the gifts in money, motor-cars and horses, to say nothing of Imperial Service Troops, that our leading States have offered. We are proud of the fully equipped Hospitals which His Highness the Jam Saheb and His Highness the Maharajah of Bhavnagar have provided. I am proud that the Staff and Present Kumars have willingly given what they could for the last seven months to aid the famine-stricken Belgians. Many too of our Old Boys have given personal service, and one at least, Lieutenant Savaisinhji of Jamnagar, has been wounded in action. Considering that we are far the smallest of the Chiefs' Colleges I think we may be satisfied with our War record. Major His Highness the Jam Saheb has been working for many months in France on the Staff of the late Commander-in-Chief, and we are glad to welcome him back to India : the Raj Saheb of Wankaner, whom we miss very much today, is in France at the present moment : the Chiefs of Bariya and Akalkot have also been serving there. Captain K. S. Jorawarsinhji of Bhavnagar and K. S. Ahmedkhan of Sachin are waiting the threatened attack in Egypt with their Regiments. Lieutenant K. S. Savaisinhji of Jamnagar was wounded in the action at Tanga early in the War, in which affair the Nawab of Sachin also played a gallant part, it having fallen to his share to bring some of our sorely-pressed troops out of action. Lastly, the Nawab of Savanur has been on service in Mesopotamia. The War unfortunately is not over yet, but among the many good results it has already had may be reckoned this one, that it has shown the World of what stuff the Colleges and Schools of the Empire are made, and that Indian Chiefs' Colleges are not behind English Public Schools in this manly spirit.

During the year there were many changes on the Staff. Mr. Turner went on furlough and on his return was appointed to the Elphinstone High School, Bombay. He has since joined the Indian Army Reserve and it is generally hoped that at the end of the War Government will allow us to have him back as Vice-Principal. Time today only permits me to deal with this, most important change.

A few remarks are necessary about today's Prize-winners. The majority of those given in Class I went to Malojirao of Phaltan, who was perhaps rather fortunate in that Rukhadwala could not compete. Natwarsinhji of Porbandar, though the youngest boy in Class II, secured the chief Prizes there. Najawala of Mendarda was again successful in gaining a Class Prize, the two elder Mangrol Kumars both gained them. Our Prize-list contains some new Prizes kindly given by Their Highnesses of Bhavnagar and Dhrangadhra and awarded today for the first time. It will be noticed that we started a new Class, the 7th, during the year. This Class still continues. Indeed, the Inspectors are anxious for us to have an eighth Class, in order to bring us more into line with the other Colleges.

Most of the Athletic Cups and Medals went to Pratapsinhji, but Natwarsinhji and Harichandrasinhji did well also in this respect.

But time is short, and I must refer Your Excellencies and the rest of our Visitors to our Annual Report for further details of our College life during the year. It only remains for me to express our thanks to Mr. Sladen, whose unfortunate accident and enforced retirement we all regret, and to the Officers of the Political Department for their kind support, and to say with what pleasure we welcome Mr. Maconochie back to Kathiawar, and today.

The Staff worked loyally throughout the year, and among the Indian Assistants I wish particularly to acknowledge the services of Messrs. Vevai and Hiralal L. Kaji. This is the last Prize-giving day on which we shall have Mr. Cursetji among us as a Member of the Staff, as he is shortly to leave us after a connection of more than thirty years with the College. We had come to regard him as an indispensable part of the place and shall miss him very much. May all that is good accompany him and his family in the future.

It only remains for me now to thank Your Excellencies and our other guests for your patient hearing and to say that a Programme of Recitations will now follow, after which I shall request Your Excellency to present the Prizes.

Summary of His Excellency Lord Willingdon's speech delivered at the Prize-giving at the Rajkumar College on 8th February 1916.

MR. MAYNE, YOUR HIGHNESSES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I need hardly assure you how glad Lady Willingdon and myself are of this opportunity of making a close acquaintance of the students of this College, and I thank you very warmly for the welcome you have given us. First of all let me congratulate the recipients of the lovely prizes we have seen. Well, now, I have to come to Mr. Mayne's address. I cordially endorse every word he has spoken with reference to the great assistance the Chiefs and Princes have given to this College and to him in particular towards the fulfilment of his duties. Mr. Mayne in his turn is to be warmly congratulated in turning that assistance to very good account. I have had opportunities of meeting many of the young men of this College in various parts of this Presidency and I always found that Mr. Mayne had turned out the very best material. Now, the question of education is a most important question, and I should like to dwell on it at length but for the restriction placed upon our time. This occasion calls to my mind the days of my youth, when I listened to the oratory of a more or less distinguished orator in England. Among us boys we usually measured the soundness of a speech by its quality and not by its quantity. This is precisely my position this evening, and you, Mr. Mayne, I hope, will not accuse me of quantity as I have decided to make only a brief speech. In fact, in the few minutes, I have at my disposal, I wish to say a few words of advice to the young men of this College. Young men, I wonder whether you realise the immense importance of your school-life. I want to impress upon you that here in this College you are engaged on the most important business of your life and here it is for you to develope sound sense and straightforward honest character. The most important thing that a school has to do is to produce a gentleman. I want you to bear in mind the motto of a famous College at home in England. "Manners maketh man." Always have a high sense of your duties, and remember this that whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might. If you are playing Cricket and get bowled out by the first ball, you still have another innings in which you may make a century. If you do not believe the truth, let me refer you to my old friend, the Jam Saheb's achievements in the field to encourage you in your endeavours at cricket. If you do not get a prize at school, do not despair. Try and do your work to the best of your ability and you are sure to gain prizes next term. When you leave school and go out into the world you will, if you have done your duty well, look back to your school with satisfaction and pride at having maintained your school career with honour and credit to yourself.

THE FUTURE.

With regard to what Mr. Mayne has said about the War, I should like you to try and emulate what the Old Boys are doing for the Empire and I promise you I will give you every assistance in my power and support you in your ambition. And lastly I give you one more word of advice. Don't do anything either while you are in this College or after you have left it that would bring sorrow upon it. I know very well that there is not a sufficiency of openings for young men in a high station of life in India and that it is difficult for many young men, who wish to do their duty for the Empire, to gain admittance to a suitable profession. Believe me, I shall make it my duty to go into the question and support every endeavour to ameliorate the present state of affairs. I once again wish you every success and prosperity and if any of you in future should happen to visit my own country, let Lord Willingdon know and he will give you a cordial and warm welcome. Now, I hope and trust, when I return to India, as I mean to do and visit my old friends in Kathiawar, I shall not fail to find you all upholding the honour and glory of your ALMA MATER.

REPORT

ON THE

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE,

RAJKOT

For

1916-1917.

☞Printed at the Kathiawar Political Agency Press, Rajkot.

REPORT

ON THE

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE,

RAJKOT

For

1916-1917.

No. 132 of 1917-18.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE,

Rajkot, May 10th, 1917.

From

C. MAYNE, Esquire, M. A.,

Principal, Rajkumar College.

To

The AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR,

Kathiawar.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the working of the Rajkumar College for the year 1916–17.

Staff.

2. Throughout the year I was in charge of the College, no appointments to the posts of Vice-Principal or Additional English Assistant having been possible on account of the War. It is now 18 months since I have had the benefit of any English assistance in the mangement of the College, and there is little likelihood of any being available as long as the War lasts. But with the loyal assistance of my Indian Staff I am prepared to carry on to the best of my ability.

Mr. N. D. Kavi reverted to College service from Rajkot State employ on 1-10-1916 as *sub. pro tem.* 1st Assistant, Mr. J. S. Vevai becoming *sub. pro tem.* 2nd Assistant in the change.

Mr. H. L. Kaji left on 2-8-1916 for the probationary appointment of Lecturer in Geography at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, and I have consented at the Director of Public Instruction's request to keep his lien on his appointment here until 1-10-1917. There is every probability of his being confirmed in his new post.

Mr. A. A. Hakimji was appointed Temporary 6th Assistant in place of Mr. Raziuddinkhan resigned, on 14-8-1916, but reverted, at his own request, to his post at the Ahmedabad Government Middle School, on 17-10-1916. He was succeeded by Mr. Shaikh Daud Shaikh Amin, M.A., who was appointed on probation on 24-11-1916, but had to take sick leave on 6th February 1917. I hope he will return to the College on 1-7-1917. Mr. S. Y. Durve, B.A., has acted in his place since 1-3-1917.

Mr. M. M. Doshi, Temporary Assistant, was allowed an increment of Rs. 25 p. m. from 28-9-1916.

Jhala Shri Merubha Mavsinhji, North Wing Master, joined the Customs Department, Viramgam, on 15-6-1916 as Inspector, and has since been confirmed.

The latter's place as North Wing Master was filled by K. S. Gagubha Ladhubha of Rajkot, a Past Kumar, who was appointed on probation on 1-7-1916.

K. S. Jorawarsinhji Sursinhji, South Wing Master, was confirmed in his post on 16-2-1917. Both Wing Masters now, therefore, are Past Kumars, which I regard as the best possible arrangement.

Jhala Shri Jasvatsinhji Devisinhji was appointed Cricket Coach on 1-7-1916.

The College Roll.

3. The school year under report opened on 1-7-1916 with 28 Kumars, the same number as in the previous year. Upto the present 5 have left during the year and 3 left on April 30th, the end of Term. On the other hand 10 new Kumars have joined during the year, the best entry since 1911-12, when there were no less than 16 new boys. (For admission and withdrawal purposes I am taking July as the beginning of the school year). At any rate we hope to re-open in July next with 30 Kumars (against 28 last July), excluding new entries which, if all our prospects in this respect materialize, should bring our Roll next term up to about 36, the average numbers that have attended the College annually since it was opened in 1870-71.

I think the present state of our Roll may be considered encouraging. For some years our numbers have, for a variety of reasons, which have been dealt with in the Annual Reports of the period, been lower than usual. For the time, at all events, we may be said to have turned the corner and to be entering on a period of greater prosperity, considering, as one must do, numbers one of the tests of this condition. Of the 30 Present Kumars who will be returning to us in July quite two-thirds will be still under 15 years of age, of whom quite an appreciable number will be under 11. These facts speak for themselves. Out of the 33 boys on our Roll at present 20 are sons of Past Kumars.

Admissions.

Annexure B gives the names of the Kumars who have joined the College during the year. Seven of them are sons of Old Boys. Six come from Kathiawar, two from Rajputana, four from Rewakantha and two from the Deccan. This is the first time that Rajputana Kumars have joined the Rajkumar College, and we are fortunate in enrolling the two brothers of H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur. In the past, it may be said, a considerable number of boys whose States come within our recruiting area have joined the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Withdrawals.

Annexure C gives the names of the five Kumars, who have been already withdrawn, and of the three who have just left—eight in all. Of these three left on getting their Diplomas, two on the score of age. The other three left for private reasons of a purely family character.

The distribution of the College Roll is as under :—

(*a*) Kathiawar States and Talukas :—

Jamnagar ...	...	3
Dhrangadhra	...	1
Porbandar ...	...	2
Wankaner ...	...	1
Palitana ...	...	1
Wadhwan ...	...	3
Chuda ...	...	1
Muli	...	1
Lathi ...	...	1
Jetpur ...	...	3
Bilkha ...	...	2
Sanala ...	...	1
Babra ...	...	1
Sardargadh ...	...	1
Navania ...	...	1
		23

(*b*) Rajputana Agency :—

Jodhpur ...	...	2
		2

(*c*) Kolhapur Agency :—

Kapshi	...	1
		1

(*d*) Rewa-Kantha Agency :—

Rajpipla ...	...	2
Chhota-Udepur	...	1
Vajiria ...	...	1
		4

(*e*) Palanpur Agency :—

Tharad ...	...	1
		1

(*f*) Gujrat Court of Wards :—

Sanand ...	...	1
		1

(*g*) Satara Agency :—

Walwa ...	...	1
		1
	Total	33

Of the total number on the Roll nearly 70 per cent. come from Kathiawar, as against 68 per cent. in 1915-16.

4. The following table gives the average daily number on the Roll and the daily average number present during the year :—

	1915-16.	1916-17.
Average daily number on Roll ...	29	30
Do. do. present ...	26	26

Absences for illness and other causes were more numerous than usual, hence the rather lower figure for average daily attendance.

Annexure D contains a table showing the names of the Kumars in the different classes, with their ages, length of residence in the College, and attendance during the year. The maximum, minimum, and average ages of each class are also given :—

	I (*a*) Diploma.	II.	III (*a*) & (*b*).	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
1915-16...	17·6	16·7	14·11	13·2	12·5	...	10·6
	I (*b*) Diploma.	II (*b*).	III (*b*).	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
1916-17...	18·1	15·9	15·4	14·5	...	11·9	9·5

Provision was made for 7 Classes, but Class V was non-existent as there were no Kumars of the educational standard of this Class. The Kumars forming Classes I, II, and III were not, educationally speaking, quite up to the standard expected in those Classes : they were accordingly classified as I (*b*), II (*b*), III (*b*) respectively.

The average ages of Classes I (*b*), III (*b*), and IV are rather higher than in the previous year. Class I (*b*) was joined by a new Kumar of rather advanced age; Class III (*b*) contains 3 Kumars who are very backward for their ages, and there are two of this nature in Class IV. The average age of Class II is less than usual, while that of Class VII is evidence of the fact that the College is attracting younger Kumars than it has ever done in the past.

Health.

5. The general health of the College has been good, thanks to the care of the Medical Authorities. The average daily number sick was 1·85, the only serious case being that of Pratapsinhji of Sindhavadar, who since the beginning of February has been laid up with pericarditis. I am glad to say he is making a good, though slow, recovery. There were three cases of measles, but the care taken by Dr. Walsh and Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baxi prevented the sickness from spreading. There was only one serious accident, that of Ramsinhji of Jamnagar, who had a fall from his pony in March and sustained a fracture of the neck of the right humerus. He too is making a capital recovery. Every one in the College who required it, including the various establishments, was vaccinated during the year, as there was a good deal of small-pox in Rajkot. On account of the latter an alteration in the College milk-supply has been made this term, and now milch buffaloes are kept and fed by their owners in a remote part of the stables under College supervision. No Kumar is permitted to use milk from any other source, save the few, who keep their own cows or buffaloes, and the result is a great freedom from anxiety in this important particular. The slightly higher price that has to be paid for milk supplied under the improved conditions is well worth it.

Finance.

6. The actuals for the year under report show that the cost of the upkeep of the College amounted to Rs. 59,451-3-8, as against Rs. 68,318-8-0 for the year 1915-16. The principal cause for the smaller expenditure was that the posts of Vice-Principal and Additional English Assistant were vacant throughout the year owing to the War, though they were budgetted for. In this way Rs. 13,162-8-0 were saved: on the other hand Rs. 2,730 must be deducted from this amount on account of the pay of the two Temporary Assistants employed to complete the Staff.

Receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 71,917-4-4 as against Rs. 74,167-10-9 in the year 1915-16. Though the numbers were larger, the fees were rather less owing to the 1915-16 figures containing a considerable amount of arrears of fees. It should be noted too that the increase in numbers during the year under report came only in the last few months of the year. The Special Falo to meet the deficit amounted to Rs. 4,499-15-7, as against Rs. 7,600 in the year previous. No other receipt items call for any special notice.

As pointed out at the head of this paragraph, expenditure amounted to Rs. 59,451-3-8 only, and there remained a credit balance of Rs. 12,466-0-8 at the end of the year. The College was self-supporting, therefore, once more, a state of things that has not occurred for 5 years, for the States can, if they desire, recover from the balance of Rs. 12,466-0-8 the amount of the Falo, which they contributed, viz., Rs. 4,499-15-7, when there will still remain a sum of Rs. 7,966-1-1 to be added to the College Fund. I regard this state of things as very satisfactory, and trust it may continue for a time.

The States have been extremely liberal towards the College during the whole course of its history and I believe our equipment is second to none of the sister Colleges. It has always therefore been a matter of satisfaction to me when we have been able to carry on the College without the necessity of asking them to meet a deficit. These occasions have been rather rare, I fear: on the other hand it is impossible to carry on a College of this kind very economically, and whether our numbers are high or low much variation in our actual recurring expenditure is as a rule impossible. A deficit must therefore, I fear, be declared from time to time.

Of a total expenditure of Rs. 59,451-3-8, non-recurring expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,933-4-0.

Expenditure by States.

As pointed out above the States contributed a sum of Rs. 4,499-15-7, towards the upkeep of the College, which is more than covered by the closing credit balance of Rs. 12,466-0-8. It should be noted that the recovery of Rs. 4,003-6-7 alluded to in this paragraph of the report for 1915-16 was made from the Accountant General in the year under report.

Endowment Fund.

There have been no new subscriptions to the Endowment Fund. During the year interest to the amount of Rs. 17,780 was realized on investments, of which Rs. 10,000 were utilized for current College expenditure. Of the loan made to the Local Fund, an instalment of Rs. 14,860 was repaid. Rs. 6,700 were invested in Government Loan of 1915 at 4 per cent.

Fees amounted to Rs. 27,321-5-1, against Rs. 25,000 estimated in the year under report; and Rs. 29,050 collected in 1915-16. I have estimated fees for 1917-18 at Rs. 27,000, but I am hopeful that they will amount to Rs. 30,000.

Fees.

Gifts made and improvements projected.

7. The prizes for the Athletic Sports held at usual during the last month of the Winter Term were very kindly given by the Administrator, Porbandar State, and the Thakor Saheb of Kotda-Sangani, to whom the best thanks of the College are due.

Athletic Sports.

During the year the main East and West Gates of the College were rebuilt and the internal arrangements of the Laboratory altered in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India's Inspectors, by the removal of the old Lecture Theatre and the lowering of the floor level. It was necessary also to rebuild the entrance porch. The Laboratory is now in very good order, thanks to the changes in structure and to the hard work devoted to it by Mr. R. P. Mehta, Senior Science Master.

Petty Works.

Wire-netting has been provided for the verandah arches of the Dhrangadhra Squash Courts.

A number of gold-mohur (poinciana regia) and Asundro (bauhinia alba and bauhinia variegata) trees have been planted in the College Garden, and the quadrangle lawns, which suffered terribly in 1915-16 owing to the shortage of water, have been partially renewed.

A few new books have been added to the Library, notably books referring to the War, and the Kumars are gradually becoming more able to take advantage of the Library than in past years.

Library.

School Work.

8. The course of studies is shown in Annexures G and H, together with the Time-Table.

We sent in no Kumars for the Diploma Examination, as, beyond possibly Natwarsinhji of Porbandar, there were none sufficiently advanced in the Diploma Class, which was only a B division. Natwarsinhji of Porbandar being under 16 during the year, it was thought better for him to wait a little longer.

The three Kumars, Rukhadwala of Navania, Malojirao of Phaltan, and Harichandrasinhji of Muli, who appeared for the 1915-16 Diploma Examination, but whose results could not be known when the last report was written, all passed, Rukhadwala coming out 2nd, Malojirao 4th and Harichandrasinhji 11th, out of a total of 32 candidates from the four Chiefs' Colleges. Up to date our Kumars have secured the first place twice, the second three times, the third once, and the fourth three times since the Diploma Examination was instituted in 1904. As I anticipated a year ago, Rukhadwala was first in Mathematics, gaining Honours.

His Excellency the Governor's kindness in telegraphing his approval of our success in the Diploma Examination was very much appreciated by us all.

Inspection.

The College was inspected on 12th, 13th and 14th of March last by Messrs. Caldwell and Kilroe of the Indian Education Service. Their Report will not arrive in time to be alluded to here, an anomaly for which I suggested a remedy in the College Report for 1915-16. As usual this Annual Report can only contain a reference to the Inspectors' Report for the year preceding that with which these pages deal, viz., 1915-16. Messrs. Caldwell and Sanderson were our Inspectors and their Report has been circulated. It is gratifying to note that the "frank bearing" of the boys struck the Inspectors' notice: they were also pleased to find the extent to which "the athletic side of the College is controlled by the senior boys". The reduction in the number of Musahebs was favourably commented upon, as also the popularity among a certain type of Kumar of the Carpentry Class. The management of the Laboratory and the method of Science-teaching was found fault with, as also the weakness of the higher classes in making deductions from the study of History. Mathematics struck the Inspectors as successfully taught throughout, and Geography to be "improving".

Results of Examinations.

The Terminal Examination lasted from 21st September, 1916 to 26th September, 1916. The numbers of Kumars examined was 24, out of whom 13 passed in all heads.

The Annual Examination was held from April 21st to April 27th. The number of Kumars examined was 29, out of whom 19 passed completely.

Religious and Moral Instruction.

The same arrangement has continued as in previous years. Hindu Kumars visit a neighbouring Temple with the Shashtri for Darshan at 9-40 A.M. daily, after which they meet in the Hall for prayers. Mahomedan Kumars have their daily Nimaz with the Nimazi Kazi. Half an hour is spent on Sunday after-noons in listening to sermons by the Shashtri and Kazi. The first two Classes have been reading Macnaghten's "Common Thoughts" and Lord Avebury's "The Use of Life" with me for an hour a week, while with Class III I use no particular book, relying more upon simple conversation on moral subjects. The lowest Classes receive their moral teaching in Vernacular from the Shashtri.

Discipline.

That of the Wings or Boarding-Houses is in the hands of the Wing Masters under my supervision. In the maintenance of general discipline I rely to a certain extent on the assistance of carefully chosen Officers (Prefects) from the senior Kumars.

Out-door Life.

Cricket.

9. As in the last few previous year the XI consisted of a majority of Kumars added by a few of the Staff. Out of 9 fixtures 2 had to be cancelled, and one was spoilt by rain. Harichandrasinhji of Muli was again Captain, and he, Natwarsinhji, and Pratapsinhji played several good innings. The Juniors had some wins over local schools though they were beaten by the Wadhwan Talukdari Girassia School Juniors in the Dhrangadhra Cup Match. There are several very promising players among Juniors as well as Seniors.

Football.

Our Football XI was the best we have had for some years, and would have won more matches had it not been for the long illness of Pratapsinhji, the Captain, who is almost the best player we have ever had here. The one goal defeat which the Seniors

sustained at the hands of the Wadhwan Talukdari Girassia School, might, had he been able to play, have easily been a victory, as he is in a class by himself. The Junior XI was the best we have ever had, Dulipsinhji and Ramsinhji being exceptional players for their age. The two drawn games they played against the Wadhwan Juniors, ending in no score either time, will long be remembered as very keen, well-fought struggles. In Football, as in Cricket, the spirit displayed was excellent.

Owing to the Daly College being closed for plague for some months in the winter we had no games with them during the year.

Hockey. This game was played from the middle of March until the end of term. The general style of play showed considerable improvement.

Swimming. A few only, all new Kumars, are unable to swim. The Mrs. Mayne Swimming Cup was won by Rukhadwala and the Akalkot Long Distance Challenge Cup by the same Kumar.

Tennis. The Digvijaysinhji Challenge Cup was won by Jorawarsinhji, Champaksinhji being the runner up. The handicap doubles were won by Natwarsinhji and Dulipsinhji and the American Tournament by Jaswatsinhji of Malwan and myself. The Juniors Doubles were won by Champrajvala and Raghurajsinhji, and the Singles by Dulipsinhji.

Squash Racquets. The Dhrangadhra Cup was won by Natwarsinhji, who beat Champaksinhji in the final. The same Kumar won the Ranjitsinhji Challenge Cup, *ipso facto*. The Dhrangadhra Cups for the Doubles were won by Natwarsinhji and Jorawarsinhji. The number of players having increased during the year, there was a competition for the Second Court, which was won by Kishorsinhji.

Athletic Sports. This annual event took place in April 25th. The prizes, which took the form of money owing to the difficulty of purchasing suitable articles, were most kindly presented by the Administrator, Porbandar, and the Thakor Saheb of Kotda-Sangani, and given away by Mrs. Armstrong. The Kennedy Challenge Shield was won by the South Wing, and Natwarsinhji, Champaksinhji, Kishorsinhji and Dulipsinhji all did well.

Tent-pegging. After a very keen competition between Natwarsinhji, Jorawarsinhji and Harichandrasinhji, during which each Kumar took 4 pegs in 4 runs, Mr. Graham, who officiated as Judge, awarded the Cup to Jorawarsinhji on the point of pace. The present Kumars more than maintain our name for tent-pegging.

Junior Parade Cup. This was won by Umedsingh.

Officers' Challenge Cup. This was again won by Pratapsinhji, who was once more Squadron Commander. During the last part of the year, he was assisted by Natwarsinhji and Rukhadwala, the former of whom acted as Squadron Commander and Head Boy during Pratapsinhji's illness. There was no occasion to provide a Mounted Escort during the year.

Conduct. 10. The Inspectors' remarks on the general tone of the College have already been referred to. With the increasing number of small boys I believe that the senior Kumars are realizing the necessity of setting a good example. I hope that the steadily

growing number of boys that join us before their tenth year is a sign that parents have confidence in the College. I believe that the majority of our Seniors, the Officers particularly, are learning to realize the influence that, each, whether he will or not, possesses on the general life of the place.

Imperial Cadet Corps.

11. Owing to the War this has remained closed.

The War.

12. The following Past Kumars were on active service during the whole or part of the year:—

Captain Sir Amarsinhji, Raj Saheb of Wankaner, K.C.I.E., was in France for part of the year.

Captain K. S. Jorawarsinhji of Bhavnagar, B.A., M.C., served in Egypt for a great part of the year.

K. S. Ahmedkhan of Sachin served with H. H. the Nizam's Cavalry in Egypt until he was invalided back to India as the result of a serious riding accident.

Lieutenant K. S. Dajiraj of Jamnagar, 27th Light Cavalry, served in France with the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers and is still there.

Many of our Past Kumars have given further donations to the various causes connected with the War, and the Present Kumars with the Staff have continued the monthly subscription to the Times of India Belgian Fund, which they began in July 1915, throughout the year past. Up to the present the College (Staff and Kumars) have subscribed about Rs. 4,000 towards the Belgian and other War Funds, mainly the former. The Kumars' share in this has come entirely from their pocket money.

Honours to Old Boys.

13. The New Year's Honours List contained the following names of prominent Past Kumars:—

Major H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar was made a K.C.S.I.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar received the permanent title of Maharajah.

H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra was made a K.C.S.I.

Among minor distinctions Abdulkarimkhan of Sachin obtained the rank of Barrister-at-Law, and Fatehsinhji of Limbdi passed the Senior Cambridge Local Examination and proceeds to an Arts College to complete his B.A. course.

Annual Prize-giving and Old Boys' Club.

14. The prizes were presented by you, Sir, in the Bhavsinhji Hall on December 16th last, our 46th Founders' Day. A large number of Old Boys were present, including the Raj Saheb of Wankaner, the Thakor Sahebs of Dhrol and Rajkot, the Chief of Manavadar, the Thakor of Lathi and many others. The speeches delivered on the occasion will be found among the Annexures. The usual Past and Present contests in connection with the Gathering were held, the Tennis Matches being played at your kind invitation at the Kothi. A new feature of the Gathering was an Evening Party given at the Old Boys' Club by the Members, at which all the present Kumars and

a large number of English and European guests was present. In his speech welcoming the guests on behalf of the Club the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot announced the gift of Rs. 500 from the Members to the Local Branch of the War Fund. The Agent to the Governor, in replying for the guests, accepted the offer. The Club continues to go on in a quiet way under the Secretaryship of the Gondal Yuvraj K. S. Bhojrajji and K. S. Harbhamji of Morvi.

Council.

15. The Council is now constituted as follows :—

PRESIDENT.

1. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

2. The Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

MEMBERS ELECTED BY CHIEFS OF CLASSES I TO IV.

3. H. H. Sir Ranjitsinhji, K.C.S.I., Jam Saheb, Nawanagar.
4. H. H. Sir Ghanshiamsinhji, K.C.S.I., Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra.
5. H. H. Sir Bhagwatsinhji, G.C.I.E., Thakor Saheb of Gondal.
6. Sir Amarsinhji, K.C.I.E., Raj Saheb of Wankaner.
7. Thakor Saheb Dolatsinhji of Dhrol.
8. Thakor Saheb Dolatsinhji of Limbdi.
9. Khan Shri Fatehdinkhanji of Manavadar.
10. Khachar Shri Vajsur Odha, Chief of Jasdan.
11. Vala Shri Vajsur Valera of Bagasra.
12. Kumar Shri Harbhamji of Morvi.

MEMBERS NOMINATED BY GOVERNMENT.

13. L. Graham, Esquire, I.C.S., Judicial Assistant, Kathiawar.
14. Lt.-Colonel H. W. Berthon, Political Agent, Halar.
15. H. D. Rendall, Esquire, I. C. S., Administrator, Junagadh.
16. W. Tudor-Owen, Esquire, I. C. S., Political Agent, Gohilwad Prant.
17. The Principal, Rajkumar College (*ex-officio*).

The Council met at Rajkot on December 15th, 1916, 11 members being present out of 16. Among important work done were Resolutions concerning the question of Musahebs and Private Servants, and an Agricultural Class. The most important Resolution, however, was one ordering the substitution of the Matriculation for the Diploma as the object of teaching at the College, if practicable, from July, 1917. Our Annual Report is not the place to discuss such a Resolution. I have very little doubt that our best Kumars will be able to pass the Matriculation in the same way as some Kumars from the Daly College, Indore, have succeeded in passing it. We shall have none to send in until 1919. At the same time I venture to think that should any Kumar's parents wish their sons to go in for the Diploma the College should not refuse their request, provided the teaching of both courses is practicable, as schools invariably allow a certain amount of latitude in the choice of examinations.

Magic Lantern.

16. There were four exhibitions of Magic Lantern slides during the year, and these will be continued in future. But it is not always easy to get relays of slides.

Careers of Past Pupils.

17. This is a new heading in my Report, and is inserted by the wish of the Government of India. It contains no reference, of course, to Ruling Chiefs, whose careers are open to the world.

K. S. Vithalrao of Sangli having got his M. A. and LL. B., at Cambridge, was called to the Bar and is working as Karbhari to his brother, the Chief of Sangli.

K. S. Abdul Karimkhan of Sachin has been called to the Bar and has returned to India.

K. S. Laxmanwala of Bilkha is Deputy Superintendent of Government Police at Alibag in the Colaba District.

Captain K. S. Jorawarsinhji of Bhavnagar, B.A., M.C., remained in Egypt for part of the year, when he returned to India and has been acting as Naib Diwan of Bhavnagar.

Lieutenant K. S. Dajiraj of Jamnagar, 27th Light Cavalry, is with the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers in France.

Lieutenant K. S. Savaisinhji of Jamnagar, 16th Rajputs, is at present on leave in India. He fought in East Africa at the beginning of the War, being wounded at Tanga.

D. S. Virawala of Bagasra continues to hold his appointment as Adviser to the Thakor Saheb of Chuda.

D. S. Raningwala of Jetpur is Sarkari Kamdar to D. S. Ram Harsur of Bagasra.

K. S. Balsinhji of Gondal is Abadi Adhikari, Dhrangadhra State.

K. S. Jorawarsinhji of Lathi and K. S. Gagubha of Rajkot are employed as Wing Masters at the Rajkumar College.

K. S. Fatehsinhji of Limbdi is on the point of joining the Deccan College with the view eventually of taking his Degree.

K. S. Ravat Khachar of Jasdan is in the service of H. H. the Maharajah of Gwalior.

K. S. Kanaksinhji of Sayla is employed in the Barwani State, Central India.

The minor Thakor Saheb of Palitana is still at Shrewsbury School, where he is doing satisfactory work, and is a member of the 1st IX and in the O.T.C.

K. S. Mulrajsinhji of Virpur has left Tonbridge School and joined the Agricultural College at Wye, where he has just passed his first Annua Examination.

K. S. Madhavsinhji of Chok after leaving Blundell's School has begun the Engineering course of King's College, London.

K. S. Pratapsinhji of Jamnagar has passed his first two Examinations for B. A. at Cambridge and is expected before long to qualify for his Degree.

K. S. Digvijaysinhji of Jamnagar is reading in London for the I. C. S. His career at Malvern College was very successful and he represented the School at Racquets.

K. S. Raisinhji of Jamnagar after a very creditable career at Malvern is studying at the London Engineering College.

K. S. Himatsinhji of Jamnagar is still at Malvern College, and hopes to enter the Military profession after the War, for which he is eminently fitted. He represents Malvern both at Cricket and Football.

K. S. Rajendrasinhji of Jamnagar is still at Malvern, and hopes, on leaving school, to study Medicine.

The Malvern College authorities speak highly of the above mentioned Jamnagar Kumars, two of whom have had the honour of being School Monitors.

Distinguished Visitors.

18. Their Highnesses the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar and the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra have visited the College during the year, as also have the Raj Saheb of Wankaner, the Thakor Sahebs of Dhrol, Limbdi and Rajkot, the latter constantly joining us in our games, and the Chief of Manavadar. The following also have visited the College:—The Post-Master-General, Bombay, the Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, and the Political Agent, Orissa States.

Installations.

19. One Past Kumar was installed during the year, Raje Saheb Fatehsinhji of Akalkot.

Obituary.

20. I regret to say that two Past Kumars have died, D. S. Punjawala of Navania, and D. S. Jasawala of Jetpur. Both of them were keen supporters of the College, the former having a brother and the latter a son here.

21. In conclusion, Sir, I have to record my warm thanks to you and the various Political Agents of Kathiawar and the rest of the Bombay Presidency for much help and support during the year. I have been called upon to administer this College for 18 months now without the assistance of a Vice-Principal, Mr. Turner, I.A.R.O., who visited us for a few days recently, being still attached to the 28th Light Cavalry. There has also been no Additional English Assistant. There is practically no hope of Mr. Turner's being able to resume his duties as Vice-Principal, or of our filling the post of Additional English Assistant, until the War ends. But my Staff have supported me most loyally and capably throughout this time of pressure. It is a source of very great satisfaction to us all that in spite of our shorthandedness the College has been able to hold its own in Class-work in comparison with the sister Colleges, none of which have had to suffer the same reduction in their English Staff as we have. I hope, too, that the tone of the place has not deteriorated in any degree, while our numbers are now once more showing a steady rise. None of these things would have been possible without support from Political Officers and hard work all round. When the whole Staff has worked so consistently well, I do not wish to mention any one for particular commendation.

We end the year in a spirit of thankfulness for the past and full of hope for the future.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. MAYNE,

Principal, Rajkumar College.

ANNEXURES.

ANNEXURE A:—List of the College Staff on 31st March, 1917.

„ B:—Admissions.

„ C:—Withdrawals.

„ D:—List of boys arranged according to classes, age, length of residence and attendance, maximum, minimum and average age of classes.

„ E:—Budget Estimates for 1917-18 and details of Establishment.

„ F:—Statement of Income and Expenditure.

„ G:—Schedule of work done during 1916-17, Class Time-Table.

„ H:—Table of boys following different courses.

„ I:—Inspectors' Report.

„ J:—Time-Table of out-door exercises.

„ K:—Prize-giving speeches.

ANNEXURE A.

List of the Rajkumar College Staff on 31st March, 1917.

C. Mayne, Esquire, M.A. ... ... *Principal.*

Vacant... ... ... *Vice-Principal.*

Vacant... ... ... *Additional English Assistant.*

Indian Assistants.

Mr. Nanalal D. Kavi, M.A. ... ... *Sub. pro tem. 1st Assistant.*

„ Jehangir Sorabji Vevai, B.A. ... ... „ *2nd* „

„ Ramprasad P. Mehta, M.A. ... ... „ *3rd* „

„ Ichhashanker P. Mehta, P.E. ... ... *4th* „

Vacant... ... ... *5th* „

Mr. Sheikh Daud Sheikh Amin, M.A. ... ... *6th* „ *(on leave).*

„ S. Y. Durve, B.A. ... ... *Acting 6th Assistant.*

„ Bhagvandas Motichand Doshi, B.A. ... ... *Special Temporary Assistant.*

„ Maganlal M. Doshi, B.A. ... ... *Temporary Assistant.*

K. S. Jorawarsinhji Sursinhji ... ... *Wing Master.*

„ Gagubha Ladhubha Jadeja ... ... „ *(on probation).*

Mr. Prabhudas Jethalal Parekh ... ... *Clerk and Accountant.*

Medical Officer.

J. H. Walsh, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H. ... ... *Acting Agency Surgeon.*

Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Mr. Shivprasad T. Baxi. ... ... *2nd Grade S. A. S.*

Drawing and Music Teachers.

Mr. Osman Bachal, 3rd Grade School of Arts ... *Drawing Master.*

„ Laxmishanker Ranchhodji ... ... *Music Master.*

Riding Master.

Daffedar Sheikh Abdul Rahiman ... ... *Agency Mounted Police.*

Cricket Coach.

Jhala Jasvatsinhji Devisinhji ... ... *Cricket Coach.*

Drill and Swimming Master.

Havaldar Kashiprasad ... ... *Late 123rd Outram's Rifles.*

Religious Instructors.

Mr. Mangalji H. Oza ... ... *Shastri.*

„ Bavamian A. Kazi ... ... *Kazi.*

Carpentry Instructor.

Mr. Laxman Kanji ... ... *Carpentry Instructor.*

ANNEXURE B.

Admissions during the year 1916-17.

No.	Name of boy.	Name of parent.	State from which they come.	Date of joining.	Age at the time of joining.		Remarks.
					Years.	Months.	
1	K. S. Shivajirao Thorat	Narayanrao	Walwa ...	1st July 1916 ...	18	9	
2	„ „ Bahadursinhji ...	Thakor Jorawarsinhji	Chuda ...	4th July 1916 ...	7	2	
3	„ „ Jabardastkhanji..	Sardar Mahomed-khanji.	Sardargadh..	9th November 1916.	8	2	
4	„ „ Sahebkhanji ...	Thakor Kesharkhanji.	Vajiria ...	23rd November 1916	14	9	
5	„ „ Pratapsinhji ...	Sir Amarsinhji	Wankaner...	12th December 1916	9	8	
6	„ „ Pravinsinhji ...	Gohil Shri Vijaysinhji	Lathi	13th December 1916	11	10	
7	Maharaj Umedsingh...	H.H. the late Maha-raja Saheb Sir Sardarsingh.	Jodhpur (Marwar).	7th January 1917...	13	6	
8	„ Ajitsingh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	7th January 1917...	9	8	
9	K. S. Karansinhji ...	Thakor Saheb Jaswat-sinhji.	Wadhwan ...	28th January 1917..	10	...	
10	„ „ Banesinhji ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	28th January 1917..	8	5	

ANNEXURE C.

Withdrawals during the year 1916-17.

No.	Name of boy.	Age.		States to which they belong.	Period of their stay at the College.		Remarks.
		Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.	
1	K. S. Malojirao... ...	19	7	Phaltan	1	10	
2	„ „ Najawala	16	2	Mendarda	5	3	
3	„ „ Samarsinhji ...	14	1	Dhrangadhra ...	4	10	
4	„ „ Yeshwantrao Dabhade.	16	...	Talegaon	...	6	
5	„ „ Mansinhji ...	11	1	Kerwada	1	5	
6	„ „ Harischandra-sinhji.	17	9	Muli	10	1	
7	„ „ Rukhadwala ...	17	5	Nawania	8	11	
8	„ „ Harsurwala ...	18	...	Jetpur	8	6	

ANNEXURE D.

LIST of boys arranged according to classes, length of residence and attendance for the year 1916-17.

Name.	Age on 31st March, 1917.			How long resident in College.			Attendance from 1-4-1916 to 31-3-1917.				Maximum, minimum and average age of classes.	
							Present.	Absent with leave.	Absent without leave.	Total.		
Class I (B).	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.					Y.	M.
1. K. S. Natwarsinhji ...	15	9	1	5	4	26	229	15	...	244	19	6
2. „ „ Pratapsinhji ...	19	3	11	5	4	26	170	74	...	244	15	9
3. „ „ Shivajirao ...	19	6	28	0	9	0	202	8	5	215	18	1
4. „ „ Jorawarsinhji ...	17	8	8	6	9	18	181	63	...	244		
Class II.												
1. K. S. Narsisinhji ...	16	11	0	3	1	4	229	15	...	244	16	11
2. „ „ Champaksinhji ...	16	11	4	5	9	15	232	12	...	244	14	0
3. „ „ Ramsinhji ...	14	0	13	5	9	11	232	12	...	244	15	9
4. „ „ Madhavsinhji ...	16	0	0	5	9	11	231	13	...	244		
5. „ „ Kishorsinhji ...	14	10	16	5	9	15	229	15	...	244		
Class III.												
1. K. S. Santajirao ...	14	5	15	2	0	11	239	2	3	244	17	10
2. „ „ Gajendrasinhji ...	16	10	8	2	0	11	244	...	...	244	13	4
3. „ „ Raghurajsinhji ...	13	4	22	3	8	23	221	21	2	244	15	4
4. „ „ Harsurwala ...	17	10	17	8	4	22	110	134	...	244		
5. „ „ Champrajwala ...	13	9	4	5	9	15	172	71	1	244		
6. „ „ Gigawala... ...	15	8	4	7	2	25	235	9	...	244		
Class IV.												
1. K. S. Dulipsinhji ...	11	9	15	2	9	0	234	10	...	244	17	2
2. „ „ Jayvantsinhji ...	12	5	14	4	4	2	231	13	...	244	11	9
3. „ „ Amrawala ...	15	8	3	1	4	4	220	24	...	244	14	5
4. „ „ Devawala ...	14	9	19	5	1	14	205	38	1	244		
5. „ „ Bhimsinhji ...	17	2	3	5	4	13	232	...	12	244		
6. „ „ Sahebkhanji ...	15	0	18	0	4	8	114	...	...	114		
Class VI.												
1. K. S. Pravinsinhji ...	12	2	7	0	3	15	67	28	...	95	13	6
2. „ „ Umedsingh ...	13	8	24	0	2	24	65	18	...	83	9	11
3. „ „ Pratapsinhji (W)..	9	11	19	0	3	19	79	16	...	95	11	9
4. „ „ Laxmanwala ...	11	9	17	2	4	22	228	16	...	244		
5. „ „ Rawatwala ...	11	2	14	2	4	22	229	14	1	244		
Class VII.												
1. K. S. Bahadursinhji ...	9	11	8	0	8	27	209	4	...	213	10	2
2. „ „ Zabardastkhanji...	8	7	11	0	4	22	128	...	...	128	8	7
3. „ „ Ajitsingh... ...	9	11	0	0	2	24	76	7	...	83	9	5
4. „ „ Karansinhji ...	10	2	3	0	2	3	35	29	...	64		
5. „ „ Banesinhji ...	8	7	12	0	2	3	48	15	...	63		

ANNEXURE E.

BUDGET

of the

Rajkumar College Fund

for

1917-18.

Major Head No.	Particulars of Receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1917-18.	Budget Estimate for 1916-17.		Actuals for 1915-16.	Remarks.
			Revised.	Sanctioned.		
	RECURRING.					
1	Fees from Kumars	27,000	25,000	25,000	29,050	
2	Special College Fees	2,400	... .	2,400	.....	
3	Garden Receipts	100	.....	100	.....	
4	Contribution towards Accountant's salary.	300	195	300	272	
5	Miscellaneous Receipts	20	125	20	40	
6	Prize Fund Receipts	629	629	629	629	
7	Government Grant-in-aid	24,966	24,966	24,966	24,966	
	Total Recurring...	55,415	50,915	53,415	54,957	
	NON-RECURRING.					
1	Revenue realized from sale of old articles.	... ...	86	.....	2	
2	Refund of unspent balance of works, etc., from the Agency Engineer.	.....	2	.....	329	
3	Refunds...	.....	.....	.....	219	
4	Refund of pay of Vice-Principal ...	.....	4,004	.....	.....	
5	Refund of money for purchase from G. P. Notes.	.....	10	.....	.....	
	Total Non-recurring...	.....	4,102	.....	550	
	Grand Total Recurring and Non-recurring.	55,415	55,017	53,415	55,507	
	RECOVERIES FOR RECURRING.					
1	Deficit made good from the Reserve Fund.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
2	Special Falo recovered from the States to meet the deficit in recurring expenditure after taking into account the amount made good from the Reserve Fund and the balance if any.	2,689	5,000	4,189	7,600	
	RECOVERIES FOR NON-RECURRING.					
1	Do. for non-recurring charges...	452		380		
	Total ...	13,141	15,000	14,569	17,600	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	68,556	70,017	67,984	73,107	

Rajkumar College for 1917-18.

Major Head No.	Particulars of charges.	Budget Estimate for 1917-18.	Budget Estimate for 1916-17.		Actuals for 1915-16.	Remarks.
			Revised.	Sanctioned.		
	Recurring.					
1	Salary to College Staff as per Statements A and B.	58,033	57,787	57,787	53,325	
2	Contingencies	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,328	
3	Garden Establishment	918	918	918	891	
4	Do. contingencies	726	726	726	940	
5	Water charges	900	900	900	813	
6	Conservancy Establishment	672	672	672	672	
7	Do. contingencies	320	320	320	243	
8	Play ground and Gymnasium ...	800	800	800	833	
9	Medicines	300	400	300	498	
10	Library and Prizes	300	300	300	300	
11	Engraving Marble Slab	50	50	50	46	
12	Pension quota	849	849	849	1,033	
13	Printing charges	500	500	500	400	
14	Fire Insurance	400	400	400	399	
15	Medals and Prizes	629	629	629	629	
16	Laboratory and chemicals	300	300	300	300	
17	Travelling allowance	350	350	350	112	
18	Entertainment to Teams	500	500	500	329	
19	Repairs to Buildings	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	
	Total Recurring ...	71,047	70,901	70,801	66,091	
	Non-recurring.					
1	Coir-matting	.....	125	125	125	
2	Venetians to the arches of the Principal's Bungalow.	.....	255	255	.....	
3	Refund of fees to Limbdi Kumars ...	.....	.....	.....	900	
4	Petty works in the Rajkumar College.	.....	.....	.....	540	
5	Covering of the wells Do. ...	.....	.....	.....	394	
6	Additions and alterations to the Laboratory.	.....	1,211	.....	.....	
7	Rebuilding two main gates	.....	331	.....	.....	
8	Hospital equipment	100	100	.....	.....	
9	Bonus to Jemadar	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10	Rain water pipes	352	.....	.....	... .	
11	Bonus to Muccadam	.....	.....	.....	144	
12	Agricultural lectures	.....	.....	.....	125	
	Total Non-recurring ...	452	2,022	380	2,228	
	Grand Total Recurring and Non-recurring.	71,499	72,923	71,181	68,319	

Major Head No.	Particulars of Receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1917-18.	Budget Estimate for 1916-17. Revised.	Budget Estimate for 1916-17. Sanctioned.	Actuals for 1915-16.	Remarks.
	Add—Opening Balance					
	Cash ... College Fund	2,943	5,849	3,197	1,061	
	Cash ... Prize Funds	574	574	574	574	
	Investment—Endowment Fund...	18,000	18,000	18,000	A 18,000	
	GRAND TOTAL...	90,073	94,440	89,755	92,742	
	RESERVE FUND.					
1	Donations from Chiefs and Kumars leaving the College.	....	.....	.....	.....	
2	Repayment of investment of Local Fund Loan Fund.	15,007	25,157	14,860	39,693	
3	Interest on the investment of Government paper.	13,062	12,167	12,020	9,800	
4	Do. Local Fund Loan Fund. current ...	4,500	2,347	5,760	11,062	
	arrears ...					
5	Do. Loan advanced to Mr. Mayne...	321	552	600	532	
6	Repayment of interest from Do. ...		48		68	
7	Purchase of Government Promissory Notes.	45,000	6,700	22,000	58,200	
8	Refund of money sent to Accountant General, Bombay, for purchase of Government Promissory Notes.	.....	.....	.....	518	
9	Refund	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	77,890	46,971	55,240	1,19,873	
	Deduct—Refund of investment in Local Fund Loan Fund.	15,007	25,157	14,860	39,693	
	Net Receipts ...	62,883	21,814	40,380	80,180	
	Add—Opening balance—					
	Cash ... 1. Reserve Fund ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	44,460	
	Cash ... 2. Amount capable of investment but not so done.	23,822	376	427	.....	
	Invested... 1. In Government Promissory Notes.	3,45,600	3,38,900	3,38,900	2,80,700	
	Invested... 2. In Local Fund Loan Fund.	90,095	1,15,252	1,15,251	1,26,253	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	5,32,400	4,86,342	5,04,958	5,31,593	

Rajkumar College for 1917-18.

Major Head No.	Particulars of charges.	Budget Estimate for 1917-18.	Budget Estimate for 1916-17. Revised.	Budget Estimate for 1916-17. Sanctioned.	Actuals for 1915-16.	Remarks.
	Add—Closing Balance—					
	Cash ... College Fund ...	.....	2,943	.....	5,849	
	Cash ... Prize Funds ...	574	574	574	574	
	Investment—Endowment Fund...	18,000	18,000	18,000	A18,000	
		90,073	94,440	89,755	92,742	
	RESERVE FUND.					
1	Contribution towards cost of Local Fund loan clerk.	125	125	125	104	
2	Deficit made good from the Reserve Fund.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
3	Refund	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	Purchase of Government Promissory Notes from the amount repaid from Local Fund Loan Fund.	* 45,000	B 6,700	14,000	.....	* Investment to be made in 1917-18 to purchase war loan.
5	Do. out of interest on do. capital.			8,000	56,961	
6	Refund to Government of loan paid by Dhrol.	.....	.....	.....	28,691	
	Total ...	55,125	16,825	32,125	95,756	
	Deduct—Refund of principal paid by Dhrol State.	.....	.....	.....	28,691	
		.....	.....	.....	67,065	
	Add—Closing Balance—					
	Cash ... 1. Reserve Fund. ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
	Cash ... 2. Amount capable of investment but not so done.	1,587	23,822	1,542	376	
	Invested ... 1. In Government Promissory Notes.	3,90,600	B 3,45,600	3,60,900	3,38,900	
	Invested ... 2. In Local Fund Loan Fund.	75,088	90,095	1,00,391	1,15,252	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	5,32,400	4,86,342	5,04,958	5,31,593	

A. (*a*) Sir James Fergusson Medal Fund ... Rs. 5,000
(*b*) Gondal Prize Fund ... ... ,, 2,500
(*c*) Bawa Wala Jubilee Prize Fund ... ,, 5,000
(*d*) Macnaghton Memorial Medal Fund ... ,, 5,000
(*e*) Vajsur Wala Music Prize Fund ... ,, 500
Rs. 18,000

B. Government Promissory Notes of Rs. 3,38,900 at 3½ p. c.
Do. Rs. 6,700 at 4 p. c.
3,45,600

APPENDIX A.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, Rajkot, Budget for 1917-1918.

Name.	Period. From	Period. To.	Rate per month.	Amount.	Total.
Principal, Salary	1-3-1917...	28-2-1918..	1,250	15,000 0 0	
,, Exchange compensation.	Do. ...	Do. ...	78/2	937 8 0	18,937 8 0
,, Local Allowance ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	250	3,000 0 0	
Vice-Principal's Salary	Do. ...	Do. ...	750	9,000 0 0	
,, Exchange compensation.	Do. ...	Do. ...	46/14	562 8 0	9,562
Additional English Assistant ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	500	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
					34,500 0 0
1st Native Assistant	Vacant.				
2nd Do.	1-3-1917...	28-2-1918..	300	3,600 0 0	
3rd Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	300	3,600 0 0	
4th Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	200	2,400 0 0	
5th Do.	Do. ...	9-11-1917..	160	1,328 0 0	
Do.	10-11-1917	28-2-1918..	180	666 0 0	
6th Do.	1-3-1917...	14-8-1917..	100	545 2 7	
Do.	15-8-1917..	28-2-1918..	120	785 12 11	
1st Wing Master...	1-3-1917...	15-2-1918..	110	1,268 14 10	
Do.	16-2-1918..	28-2-1918..	120	55 11 5	
2nd Wing Master...	1-3-1917...	30-6-1917..	100	400 0 0	
Do.	1-7-1917...	28-2-1918..	110	880 0 0	
Clerk and Accountant	1-3-1917...	Do. ...	100	1,200 0 0	16,729 9 9
Allowance to Agency Surgeon ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	100	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
			Total Rs.	.....	52,429 9 9

APPENDIX B.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, Rajkot, Budget for 1917-1918.

Subordinate and menial Establishment.

No.	Name.	Salary.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Cricket Coach ... ... 50×12	600		
2	Sub-Assistant Surgeon ... ... 30×12	360		
3	Shastri ... ... 25×12	300		
4	Kazi ... ... 25×12	300		
5	Farrier ... ... 25×12	300		
6	Riding Master ... ... 15×12	180		
7	Drawing Master ... ... 20×12	240		
8	Music Master ... ... 20×12	240		
9	Jemadar ... ... 15×12	180		
10	Muccadam ... ... 12×12	144		
11	8 Peons, 4 at Rs. 9 and 4 at 8 ... 68×12	816		
12	10 Hamals, 9 at Rs. 9 and 1 at 8 ... 89×12	1,068		
13	5 Pagees at Rs. 8... ... ... 40×12	480		
14	Gymnastic Teacher... ... ... 30×12	360		
15	House-rent to Sub-Assistant Surgeon ... ... 3×12	36		
			5,604	
	Total Rs. ...	.....	5,604	

Statement A. ... Rs. 52,429

Statement B. ... „ 5,604

GRAND TOTAL Rs. 58,033

ANNEXURE F.

STATEMENT of actual Receipts and Charges of the Rajkumar College Fund for the year 1916-17.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	Charges.	Amount.
1	Fees from Kumars	27,321 5 1	1	Salary to College Staff (European) ... 20,557 8 0	
2	Special Fees	.....		Do. (Native) 18,325 4 2	
3	Garden Receipts	.....		Do. (Inferior Staff) 5,969 7 0	44,852 3 2
4	Contribution towards Accountant's pay	281 12 9	2	Contingencies	1,369 13 8
5	Miscellaneous Receipts	128 12 0	3	Water charges	637 14 5
6	Prize Fund Receipts	628 6 10	4	Garden Establishment ... ... Rs. 891 2 4	
7	Government Grant-in-aid	24,966 0 0		Do. Contingencies ... ... „ 964 0 0	1,855 2 4
8	Sale proceeds of old materials by Agency Engineer...	85 7 3	5	Conservancy Establishment ... „ 672 0 0	
9	Special Falo to meet the deficit from States	4,499 15 7		Do. Contingencies ... „ 343 15 7	1,015 15 7
10	Refund of unspent balance by Agency Engineer ...	2 2 3	6	Play ground and Gymnasium	799 12 5
11	Refund of Vice-Principal's pay	4,003 6 7	7	Medicines	212 14 1
12	Deficit made good from the Reserve Fund	10,000 0 0	8	Library and Prizes	300 0 0
			9	Engraving Marble Slab	28 2 0
			10	Pension Quota	665 11 7
			11	Printing charges	355 0 8
			12	Fire Insurance	400 0 0
			13	Medals and Prizes	628 6 10
			14	Laboratory and Chemicals	500 0 0
			15	Travelling Allowance	420 10 6
			16	Entertainment to Visiting Teams	476 4 3
			17	Agricultural Lectures	16 4 0
			18	Coir-matting	120 0 2
			19	Repairs to Buildings	3,000 0 0
			20	Re-building the College gates	331 0 0
			21	Venetians to the arches of the Principal's Bungalow	255 0 0
			22	Re-building the Laboratory porch and alterations ...	1,211 0 0
				Balance Rs. ...	12,466 0 8
	TOTAL Rs...	71,917 4 4		TOTAL Rs...	71,917 4 4

ANNEXURE G.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT.

PROGRESS OF STUDIES, 1916-17.

Class I (b).

ENGLISH:—

Prose—"The Treasure Island".

Poetry—Shakespeare's "King John".

Pathmala—(Translations) Passages from "Iravati".

Composition—General Subjects.

Morals—"Common Thoughts" and "The Use of Life".

VERNACULAR:—

(*a*) GUJARATI—

Prose and Poetry—"Kanta".

Translation—Passages from "The Treasure Island".

(*b*) MARATHI—

Prose—Vachanpathmala Part I, pp. 1-69 and Jag Hen Ase Ahe, pp. 1-57.

Poetry—Navnit, pp. 89-104, 133, 143, 264, 269.

Composition—General Subjects.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:—

English History—Period from 1688-1845 with special reference to the formation of the Empire from Marsden's History of the British Empire.

Indian History—Period from 1807-1905.

Geography—Asia, South America, Australia, and revision.

MATHEMATICS:—

ARITHMETIC—

(*A*)—To Interest, Present Worth and Discount, Profit and Loss and Shares and Stocks.

(*B*)—To Interest (Simple and Compound), Present Worth and Discount.

ALGEBRA—

(*A*)—Wilkinson's Algebra, Part III, complete, Problems, Factors, H. C. F., L. C. M., Fractions and Graph.

(*B*)—Wilkinson's Algebra, Part II, complete, Problems, Simultaneous Equations, Factors (just common).

GEOMETRY—

(*A*)—Godfrey and Siddon's Book III to Theorem 13th.

(*B*)— Do. Book II, complete.

(*C*)— Do. Book II to Theorem 6th.

SCIENCE:—

From Dr. Hill's prescribed course for Class II from Nitrogen to the end and from prescribed course of Class I, Heat complete.

SECOND LANGUAGE:—

French—First 20 Lessons from Henri Bue's 1st French Book.

Class II (b).

ENGLISH:—

Prose—"The Indian Heroes", pages 135.
Poetry—Macaulay's "Horatius" complete.
Composition—General subjects of moderate difficulty.
Grammar—Full Parsing and Analysis.
Morals—Same as Class I (*b*).

VERNACULAR:—

Prose—"Karan Ghelo" ... ... pp. 26-111
Poetry—"Abhimanuakhyan" ... ... pp. 1-27.
Composition—Easy Essay writing.
Grammar—Full Parsing.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:—

History of England—From Modern Ages—Tudor period, first two Stuarts and the Common-wealth—with special reference to the Colonial expansion from the History by Anderson and Marsden.
History of India—Anderson and Marsden's History, up to the Mutiny of 1857.
Geography—The Northern Continents (Asia, Europe and North America), and revision

MATHEMATICS:—

Arithmetic—Simple Interest, Compound Interest, Discount and Present Worth.
Algebra—Wilkinson's Algebra, Part II, to Problems and Simultaneous Equations
Geometry—Godfrey and Siddon's Geometry, Book I, Theorems 1 to 24.

SCIENCE:—

From prescribed course for Class III, Chemistry portion complete and from course for Class II, Heat and Hydrostatics.

SECOND LANGUAGE:—

French—Henri Bue's First Book in French, first 10 Lessons.

CLASS III (B).

ENGLISH:—

Prose—Tom Brown, pp. 26-57 and Indian Heroes 42 pages.
Composition—Description of "Horse", Cow, Dog, Bullock, &c.
Grammar—Full Parsing.
Morals—By means of conversation.

VERNACULAR:—

GUJARATI—

Prose—Vanraj Chavdo ... ... pp. 43-113.
Poetry—Sudama Charitra, I-II Cadvas.
Grammar—Full Parsing.
Composition—Descriptive essays.

MARATHI—

Prose—Marathi VIth Book, 50 pages.
Marathi VIIth Book, 50 pages.
Poetry—Selections from Books VI and VII, lines 126.
Translation into Vernacular—Indian Heroes ... ... pp. 1-40

MATHEMATICS :—

Arithmetic—Fractions and Decimals.

Algebra—To Equations.

Geometry—Godfrey and Sidden's Book I, Theorems 1-14.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

English History—Henry IV to Elizabeth (Preliminary History).

History of India—From Moguls to Cornwallis as given in the First History of India by Fraser.

Geography—The Southern Continents (South America, Africa and Australia), and revision.

SCIENCE :—

Dr. Hill's Syllabus course for Class IV, complete.

CLASS IV.

ENGLISH :—

Prose—"Lands and their Stories", Series No. 2.

Tales and Travels ... ... pp. 44-107.

Translation into English—Pathmala Series, Book I, complete and Book II, Lessons 1-8.

Parsing—Parts of Speech and attempt at full Parsing of Noun, Pronoun, etc.

VERNACULAR :—

Prose—Rasmala—Stories of Rakhengar, Kumarpal and Karan Ghelo.

Poetry—Dalpat Kavya, Part I, page 178, lines 136, pages 58-61, lines 196.

Grammar—Simple Parsing of all Parts of Speech.

MATHEMATICS :—

Arithmetic—Vulgar Fractions complete, Additions, Subtractions and Multiplications in terminating Decimals.

Algebra—To Subtraction.

Geometry—Practical Geometry to draw lines, triangles and quadrilaterals.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

Marsden's Vernacular History—Period from Moguls to the early European Settlements in India.

Geography—The British Possessions, and revision.

SCIENCE :—

From prescribed course for Class IV, Length and Area complete.

CLASS VI.

ENGLISH :—Nelson's Indian Readers, Book I, Lessons 1 to 26.

Simple Parsing—Parts of Speech.

Translation into English—Pathmala Part I, first 7 Lessons.

VERNACULAR :—

Division (A)—Gujarati Readers, Book III, Lessons 1-40.

Parsing—8 Parts of Speech and full Parsing of Noun and Pronoun.

Division (B)—Hindi Readers, Book III, first 5 Lessons.

Parsing—8 Parts of Speech.

MATHEMATICS :—

ARITHMETIC— .

Division (A)—G. C. M., L. C. M., Factors and Reduction.

Division (B)—First three Rules and Easy Divisions.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

History—20 Stories in Gujarati from Marsden's "Easy Stories on the Indian History".

Geography—The Indian Empire, and revision.

CLASS VII.

ENGLISH :—

Nelson's Indian Readers, Primer, first 8 Lessons.

VERNACULAR :—

Division (A)—Gujarati Readers, Book V, first 10 Lessons.

Simple Parsing—8 Parts of Speech.

Division (B)—Gujarati Readers, Book I, 20 selected Lessons and Book II, Lessons 1-17.

Parsing—4 Parts of Speech.

ARITHMETIC :—

Division (A)—First two Rules and Easy Multiplications ; Tables from 1×1 to 16×10

Division (B)—First two Rules ; Tables from 1×1 to 10×10.

GEOGRAPHY :—

Knowledge of Geographical Terms and Kathiawar. Some instruction on climate, rainfall, products and origin of Towns.

——:o:——

TIME TABLE.

TIME.	CLASS I-B.	SECOND B CLASS.	THIRD B CLASS.
			MONDAYS AND
10—10-45	Mathematics	English History	English Prose ... ...
10-45—11-30	English Prose	English Composition, French and Mathematics.	English History, English Composition.
11-30—12-15	Translation, English History.	Mathematics, English Prose.	.....
12-15—1	Geography, Pathmala ...	Arithmetic	Algebra ... ...
2—2-45	Mathematics, French ...	English Poetry...	Vernacular ... ...
2-45—3-30	Science	Mathematics, Indian History.	English Dictation, Arithmetic.
3-30—4	Science	English Prose, Vernacular.	Arithmetic, English Grammar.
			TUESDAYS AND
10—10-45	Mathematics	English History, Geography.	Science, English Prose...
10-45—11-30	English Poetry...	Mathematics, Indian History.	Science ... ...
11-30—12-15	English Prose, Vernacular.	Translation, Vernacular...	.....
12-15—1	Indian History, English History.	Science, Pathmala ...	Indian History, Vernacular
2—2-45	Vernacular, Science ...	Vernacular, English Prose.	Geometry, Translation...
2-45—3-30	Mathematics, Science ...	Pathmala, Mathematics...	Vernacular Dictation, Pathmala.
3-30—4	Geography, Mathematics.	Arithmetic, English Grammar.	English History, Geometry.
			WEDNESDAYS AND
10—10-45	Indian History, Mathematics.	Science, Gujarati and French.	Vernacular, English Prose.
10-45—11-30	English Poetry, Morals...	Science, Morals	Indian History, Pathmala.
11-30—12-15	Vernacular, Science ...	Mathematics, Geography.	Geography, Vernacular...
12-15—1	Mathematics, English Prose.	English Prose, Science...	Geometry, Morals ... ...
1—1-30	English History. Mathematics.	Indian History, Science...	Arithmetic, Geography ...

COLLEGE.

17.

TIME TABLE.

Fourth Class.	Sixth Class.	Seventh Class.
THURSDAYS.		
Science	Geography	Arithmetic.
Gujarati, Arithmetic	Indian History, Arithmetic ...	English Prose, Vernacular Copy.
.....	.....	.....
English Prose	Vernacular Copy, Pathmala ...	Vernacular, English Copy.
Indian History	Vernacular	Vernacular.
Gujarati, Algebra	English Prose	.....
Translation, Vernacular Dictation.	English Copy	.....
FRIDAYS.		
Arithmetic	English Prose, Gujarati	Arithmetic.
Pathmala	Arithmetic	Gujarati, English Prose.
.....	.....	.....
English Prose, English Copy ...	English Dictation, Map-drawing.	Gujarati Poetry, Examination.
Geometry, English Prose... ...	English Examination, Vernacular Copy.	English Dictation, Gujarati.
Map-drawing, Vernacular ...	Gujarati, English Prose	.....
Vernacular, English Dictation...	Carpentry	.....
SATURDAYS.		
Geography	English Prose, Morals	Vernacular Copy, Morals.
English Grammar, Morals ...	Arithmetic	English Prose.
.....	.....	.....
Gujarati, Geometry	Gujarati, Pathmala	Gujarati, Geography.
Arithmetic, Gujarati	Gujarati Examination, Gujarati..	Map-drawing, Gujarati.

ANNEXURE H.

STATEMENT showing the number of boys following the different courses, 1916-17.

Class.	Number of boys.	Science or Classical Language.			Vernacular.				Second Language.	Advanced Mathematics.	Remarks.
		Science.	Classical Language.		Gujarati.	Marathi.	Hindi.	Urdu.	French.		
			Sanskrit.	Persian.							
Class I B...	4	4	.....	.....	3	1	...	...	2	4	
„ II B...	5	5	.....	.....	5	...	...	...	3	5	
„ III B...	6	6	.....	.....	5	1	...	...	...	.....	
„ IV	6	6	.....	.....	6	...	...	...	...	.....	
„ VI	5	.....	.....	.....	4	...	1	...	...	.....	
„ VII	5	.....	.....	.....	4	...	1	...	...	.....	

ANNEXURE I.

THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOTE.

The annual inspection took place on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th April, 1916.

Statistics.—There are 28 boys on the rolls. There is a good supply of young boys, so the numbers are likely to be maintained.

Organisation.—This is as good as can be expected under the present conditions of staffing.

Classification.—The 3rd class has been divided into two sections; this gives the eight years' course previously recommended.

Staff.—The Vice-Principal has joined the Indian Army Reserve of Officers and the Military Officer who acted as Additional English Assistant has been recalled to his regiment. Thus the Principal is the only English member of the staff. The burden on his shoulders is excessive. The teaching that he has to do is more than should be demanded from the Principal of a College and there is no limit to his other work. His day begins at a very early hour with the supervision of riding, then follow stables and swimming. When this is over there are the usual office duties of a Principal and teaching. In the evening there is the general supervision of games and at night visits to the boarding houses. We would venture to suggest, as a temporary measure of relief at any rate, the employment of wounded or invalided officers. At the present time there must be many such men who would be glad of the work.

Buildings.—These are compact, convenient and easy to supervise.

Epuipment.—Considerable additions have been made, particularly in fitting up a geography room. The class-rooms need more and bigger blackboards.

Games.—In spite of the small numbers these are very well organised and played. Riding is a special feature of this College; it is very well supervised and taught, while the older boys learn something of horse-mastership, a feature too often neglected. Full advantage is taken of the exceptional opportunities for cross-country riding offered by Rajkot. Swimming is a regular part of the day's routine. Drill is good and the prefects handle their squads smartly.

The athletic side of College life is largely controlled by the senior boys; we consider this an excellent feature.

General.—*(a)* We had opportunities of meeting the boys under varying conditions: in the classroom, at riding, tennis and swimming, and, in a few cases, at meals. We were most favourably impressed by their frank bearing and gentlemanly behaviour.

(b) We went round the rooms at night and were amazed to find Musahibs and servants sleeping in the boys' quarters. We are, however, very glad to be able to record that the number of Musahibs has been considerably reduced. The system of Musahibs seems in direct antagonism to the general spirit and ideal of the College.

(c) There seems to be a growing tendency to send boys, who might well be at this College, to England for education. We would venture to suggest that a boy will benefit more from his life in such an institution as this than from any less specialised form of Education.

Instructional State.

English.—In the lowest class a very fair start has been made. In reading, from the very beginning care should be taken to develop quiet, clear, well modulated speech and to prevent unpleasant emphasis being laid on the last word of the sentence. This last fault is probably attributable to reading in the vernacular. This was not tested as we are not familiar with Gujarati. The following mispronunciations occur too frequently *leetle* for *little*, *peecture* for *picture*, *bengle* for *bangle*. A silent *s* is used for a voiced *s* in such plurals as *miles*. *V* and *w* are confused. In conversation the boys are too apt to answer in single words. They should be made to give answers in full sentences and drilled by repetition till the correct forms become habitual. Writing and spelling need care. The above remarks apply to classes VII-V. The faults of pronunciation apply to all classes to some slight extent. In the fifth class the reproduction of the substance of matter read should be practised, care being taken to prevent the mere repetition of the words of the book. This class did some satisfactory composition. Some weakness was shown in the use of the articles. Translation into and from the vernacular is likely to hinder progress by the direct method of teaching English. For this reason in the Punjab Schools it is postponed till the 3rd middle class; perhaps it would be wise not to begin it in this College before the third class. In the fourth class there is one boy who is much above the average age of the others and is much below the average in work; otherwise the class did well. Some good composition was done, but it was marred in most cases by bad writing and in some by poor spelling. The compositions set by the master are entirely taken from the reading books. Games and other topics familiar to the boys should also be set, otherwise there is a great danger of the boys relying too much on the words of the book. The third class B consists of rather backward boys separated for this reason from the higher division. In oral work they all need training in fairly slow, clear, quiet utterance. Writing and spelling are below the average. The master and boys do not seem to realise that copy-writing has anything to do with ordinary writing ; the general practice is to use different nibs for the two processes. The boys should be made to write out their spelling errors correctly and then be tested from time to time in spare minutes. So far only letter-writing has been attepmted in composition. This is less than the class below has done. The third class A is doing good work. Their reading and recitation is perhaps rather monotonous in intonation. In conversation and composition the chief faults are the use of vernacular idioms in English (this is very noticeable in the attempt to turn Direct Speech into Indirect and in the use of *that* after *ask*) and the use of the wrong genders of pronouns. In translation from the vernacular longer pieces should be attempted to give practice in the connexion of sentences. At present it is chiefly confined to the translation of unconnected sentences. The highest classes have a very good English syllabus ; one of the best, in fact, that we have seen. Their appreciation and understanding of English of literary merit is high. Some very good composition was done for us but one boy made too many mistakes in tenses and punctuation.

Geography.—This seems to be improving. There is still too much rote-learning of names and statements. The master relies too much on the boys in the higher classes memorising the elaborate notes that he hands round to be copied out. There should be much more oral teaching from blackboard sketches, models, etc., etc., and the boys should be led to reason things out for themselves by skilful questioning.

History.—Our ignorance of the local vernacular made it difficult to test this subject in the lower classes. It is taught by simple story-telling and reading. The boys seemed to know the stories and enjoy them. In the fourth class one boy stands out well above the others; he knows the facts of history very well. The master should push the others on. The third class B, a backward class, did poorly in this subject. They have not a thorough grasp of what they have been taught and could not find the places that they talked about on the map. In the higher classes the facts of history are well known. Their meaning and the lessons to be drawn from them need more attention. Too much time is spent over note-taking. We illustrated the method of building up skeletonised notes, with the aid of the boys, in the presence of the master concerned.

Drawing.—This is compulsory for boys under 14 and a Sunday hobby for the others. Some very fair brushwork, painting and memory-drawing is being done. Too much copying from the flat is done and truth of colour is neglected in the copies used—a green horse, for example, is a favourite copy. Some of the bigger boys have attempted very ambitious landscapes and show some appreciation of form and colour.

Carpentry.—This is compulsory for the three lowest classes and a hobby for older boys. The boys make a variety of useful objects. We look upon this as an important and very interesting experiment. We would suggest an attempt at giving geometrical drawing a practical application to carpentry.

Mathematics.—Judging from the standard reached by the boys in the top class mathematics is successfully taught. The boys in this class showed considerable ability and attacked the problems given them in an intelligent manner.

Arithmetic in the lower classes was very good, especially in class V. In class III more attention should be paid to revision and the working of simple problems. We think that the algebra in the lower classes might be made more interesting and useful by paying more attention to simple equations and problems in the earlier stages.

Science.—Although the science is fairly well done on the whole, there is room for considerable improvement both in the management of the laboratory and in the method of teaching. The syllabus is interpreted in too narrow a manner and insufficient attention is paid to the development of the spirit of scientific investigation.

R. SANDERSON.

K. S. CALDWELL.

ANNEXURE J.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT.

GAMES TIME TABLE, 1916-17.

Winter Term.

Days.	SENIORS.		JUNIORS.	
	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.
Monday	Riding School.	Tennis.	Riding School.	Cricket nets.
Tuesday	Football.	Cricket nets.	Football.	Tennis.
Wednesday	Riding.	Football or Cricket.	Riding.	Football or Cricket.
Thursday	Tent-pegging.	Tennis.	Riding.	Cricket nets.
Friday...	Foot-drill.	Cricket nets.	Foot drill.	Tennis.
Saturday	Riding.	Football.	Riding.	Football.
Sunday	Voluntary Tennis.	Tennis.	Voluntary Tennis.	Rounders.

ANNEXURE K.

Prize-giving Speeches.

Principal's Speech.

MR. MACONOCHIE, CHIEFS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is considerably less than a year since I had the honour of addressing a similar audience on a similar occasion. My hearers will remember that in February last Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon graced our Annual Prize-giving. To-day the Kumars have the honour of receiving their Prizes at the hand of the highest Officer in the Agency. I well remember, Sir, how inclement was the weather when you first presented our Prizes some years ago and how extremely difficult it must have been for you to address us with the sound of the rain drowning your words. That trying experience however, was the cause of our altering the date of our Prize-giving to December 16th, the day when the College was opened in 1870, and today the elements, no less than the Members of the College, give you a hearty welcome. We wish that Mrs. Maconochie were with you but perhaps we shall have the pleasure of seeing her amongst us before very long.

It is perhaps hardly necessary for me to say how warmly we welcome the Past Kumars, who are present today, for I hope they realize how much their visits are appreciated by the present Members of the College. Especially on this occasion we welcome them, for this is the day when the crown is put on the work of the year and when we derive most encouragement from the presence of Past Kumars.

We miss a few well-known faces, notably those of Their Highnesses of Jamnagar and Dhrangadhra: on the other hand we have the Raj Saheb of Wankaner once more with us, and his son for the first time among our pupils. I do not think the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot has missed a single Prize-giving Day since his Installation, and there are many almost equally regular Past Kumars present again today, who will forgive me for not mentioning them by name. Long may we continue to be worthy of the support of our Old Boys, which is our very life and breath.

The kind interest which you, Sir, have always taken in the College is much appreciated and we are all glad to have you in the Chair today. I may also be allowed to add an expression of my own personal gratitude to you for your unvarying help and kindness towards myself. The Political Officers of the Agency, too, some of whom are present today, and upon whom we can always rely for sympathy, are always welcome. Colonel Harold is no longer in Kathiawar: but he has only left recently and I should like to take this opportunity of thanking him for the constant encouragement he gave us and for the great interest he took in our welfare.

To Mr. Graham, the Judicial Assistant, too, our warm thanks are due for his very practical and helpful interest in the College, and I personally am most grateful to him for his kind assistance in supervising some of the riding of the Kumars at a time when I am very shorthanded.

The Prizes which you are going to present today, Sir, are given for the year that ended with April 1916, the main features of which have been fully dealt with in the College Report for 1915-16, which many of our visitors have seen. The year in question was an uneventful one save for the visit of Their Excellencies in February, the memory of which is still fresh in our minds. But I hope that it was a year of steady progress. There were a good many changes on the Staff, but these were fully dealt with in the Annual Report. The latter also went closely into the question of our numbers. The number of Kumars today is 27, and is rather lower than I expected owing to two or three quite unforeseen withdrawals. But I am happy to say that after a rather long period of depression, the occasional recurrence of which is inevitable in an institution that draws upon a limited number of families, our Roll is on the point of

a considerable increase and that we hope in January to see the numbers little short of 35 again. Many new Kumars are expected to join us and they are one and all young and may be expected to remain for some years. As my audience knows, our numbers here can never be large: to mention no other reasons, the high fees prevent this, and in this respect it is impossible to compare the Rajkumar College with any of the other Chiefs' Colleges. The average annual numbers since 1870 come to 36, and though during the last few years the average has fallen a little, largely owing to the number of Kumars sent to England for school education, a course that was never adopted, in the case of young boys, in the earlier days of our history, I have reason to hope that this year we shall once more reach this average.

I am glad to be able to state that once more in the Diploma Examination our Kumars have done particularly well: there were 29 candidates in all and our 3 representatives, Rukhadwala of Navania, Malojirao of Phaltan, and Harichandrasinhji of Muli came out 2nd, 4th and 11th respectively. The first-named obtained Distinction. His Excellency the Governor in token of his pleasure at our success was pleased to send us his kind congratulations. The Diploma Examination was started in 1904, since which date our College has won the first place twice, the second three times, the third once, and the fourth three times.

I should like to say a word about the chief Prize-winners today.

For the second time Rukhadwala of Navania comes off with the Class Prizes in the Diploma Class; his high place in the Diploma Examination is a fitting crown to a most successful College career.

Malojirao of Phaltan was with us for 2 years only and in getting 4th place has done uncommonly well.

Harichandrasinhji of Muli, too, has won a creditable place in the Diploma Examination. Of the other Prize-winners the most distinguished is Natwarsinhji of Porbandar who has covered himself with distinction, both in the class-room and on the playground. Considering his age he has a most promising career in front of him. Our Head Boy, too, Pratapsinhji of Sindhavadar, has done very well both in and out of school, and I can speak highly of his keen sense of responsibility. In Class III, Najawala, who I am sorry to say, has since left, wins the Prize, a thing he has done in every Class of which he has been a Member. The principal other Prize-winners are Gajendrasinhji, Raghurajsinhji, Dulipsinhji and Laxmanwala. The Rajkumar College is very fortunate in the number of its Prizes, whether in books, medals or cups, and for this we have to thank almost entirely individual Past Kumars.

The Inspectors appointed by the Government of India spent three days at the College in April last. Their Report has been circulated and I need not say much about it today beyond this that on the whole they appeared satisfied with the state of the College. We are endeavouring to make use of the valuable suggestions made by them for our improvement. The remark made in the Report to the effect that the Inspectors were most favourably impressed by the frank bearing of the Kumars, is very encouraging to all concerned.

I think that the enthusiasm for games and Athletics of all kinds throughout the year was well maintained and the physique of the Senior boys has gained much from the regular use of the Squash Racquet Courts presented by H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra some time ago. Among the elder Kumars this game is most popular. The standard of Cricket amongst the Juniors has risen a good deal.

During the year we had several exhibitions of Lantern Slides, a new departure, and one which we hope to keep up, and I wish to thank Mr. H. L. Kaji particularly for the interest he took in this.

I regret to say that two Past Kumars died during the year, H. H. Sir Chhatrasinhji, Maharajah of Rajpipla and K. S. Dansinhji of Lakhanka. The former was one of our best supporters and sent three of his sons here; the latter commanded the Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers for some time, but his health failed some time before his death.

I have little to add to what I said in my last Prize-giving Speech with regard to the part the College has been playing in the Great War. I was able to say then that in proportion to our numbers, we were more than holding our own in comparison with the other Colleges. Since then the Raj Saheb of Wankaner has returned from the French front and Lieutenant Dajiraj of Jamnagar has been attached to the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers there. The present members of the College with the Staff have been subscribing to the Belgian and other War Funds since July 1915, and in this way have been trying to bear their share in the burden that has fallen on the shoulders of the British Empire and its gallant allies. Nawabzada Ahmedkhan of Sachin has been invalided from Egypt by a serious riding accident, but I am happy to say that he is on the high road to recovery.

The Staff worked loyally during the twelve months and I wish particularly to thank Mr. Vevai for his good work. The great success of our Kumars in Mathematics in the Diploma Examination is largely the result of his conscientious teaching. The regular attendance of the majority of the Staff at Games of all kinds is most helpful. Before concluding I should like to say that we are pleased to have our old friend Mr. N. D. Kavi back among us and to find his enthusiasm for his work in no way impaired by an absence of 3 years in a different field of work.

It only remains to thank you, Sir, and the rest of my audience for your patient hearing and to say that a short programme of songs and recitations will now follow, after which I shall ask you to present the prizes.

MR. MAYNE, CHIEFS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is now nearly 5½ years since I had the honour of presiding at a College Prize-giving and I need not assure you of the pleasure that it gives me to renew the experience. Mr. Mayne has reminded us of the difficulties under which I delivered my address on the previous occasion. I can only say that they were the most cheering difficulties that I ever encountered and my only complaint was that they were not of greater magnitude and persistence. We were then under the shadow of a possible calamity in the form of famine. Today we are spared all anxieties in that direction and are rejoicing in a bountiful harvest which should go far to restore prosperity to the Princes and peoples of this much-tried Province. There is, however, today a preoccupation of another sort that has been with us for more than two years and no man can say when the dawn will break and the shadows of war flee away. Thanks to the gallantry of our sailors and soldiers and those of our allies, on many seas and in many lands, the immediate effects of the war on our lives in this country are far less perceptible than those of a severe famine. We enjoy practically all the blessings of peace and come and go on our business under much the same conditions as usual. For those mercies we must be truly thankful, and above all grateful, to the many thousands of gallant souls who have given their all for the defence of the Empire and the many thousands more who are hourly risking their all under conditions of the most intense physical distress, or halt, maimed, or blind are looking forward to existence bereft of much or all that makes life worth living. I think we cannot sufficiently honour those who have fought for us and I am sure that everyone here will join with me in welcoming the presence, among us today, of the officers, English and Indian, of a fine old Bombay Regiment, that has distinguished itself in many wars during the last hundred years and, in the present war, has fought with the utmost gallantry in France and Mesopotamia. What the character of the fighting has been you will realise when I tell you what it has lost, in killed and wounded; some have been wounded several times over. Some of the English Officers and every one of the Indian officers here today have been wounded. The Regiment has earned many battle honours and only yesterday it was my privilege to present the distinguished service medal to a Havildar of the Regiment, awarded for conspicuous gallantry. We are honoured by their presence and you will all join me in congratulatimg them on their distinguished record and wishing them and their Regiment all possible success and good luck in the future.

2. The record of assistance rendered by Kathiawar towards the prosecution of the war is one of which we have no reason to be ashamed. The services of Past Members of the College are well known to all present and I need not recapitulate them. Within the past few days I had the pleasure of seeing K. S. Jorawarsinhji who has distinguished himself greatly in the field, won the Military Cross and been mentioned several times in despatches. You have every reason to be proud of him as an Old Boy and his example should prove to you that, for those Kumars of the old fighting races who choose to equip themselves mentally and physically for a soldier's life, opportunities for distinction are not wanting. We are glad to welcome back from France another old Boy in the person of the Raj Saheb of Wankaner whose services have, as I have reason to know, been greatly appreciated. Contributions to the various funds from States and individuals in money and in kind of which you Kumars have given your share have been most generous and our ladies have been untiring in their labours for the provision of clothing and comforts. Our local branches of the Women's War and Relief Fund need not fear comparison with any others in the Presidency. But if much has been done, much remains to be done. The position of affairs at the present moment is not too encouraging. No one of us has any doubt of final and complete victory in a long and hard war. Germany is now in process of organising every man, woman and child between the ages of 14 and 60 into one huge machine for the prosecution of the war. France is already organised and England is now following suit. The time may come when every portion of the Empire will be compelled to do the same. Mr. Sladen reminded you two years ago of your privileges and responsibilities in connection with the war. Now two years later it is more than ever apparent that the final result depends on the personal

efficiency and readiness for sacrifice of every citizen of the Empire. It is no time for slackers and wasters. I would ask you, Kumars, to remember this and to realise that the best way in which you can help at your time of life is by doing your immediate task with all your might, so making yourselves mentally and physically fit for any call that may come to you in the future.

3. The older among us find it very difficult to keep our minds off the war but I must remember that this is a College gathering and address myself to the immediate business of the day. You have had, as I gather, a year of peaceful progress with no outstanding events except the visit to the College of Their Excellencies. A visit from Lord and Lady Willingdon is always a gratifying and stimulating event and I am sure that I am only putting your own feelings into words when I express the hope that the experience may be renewed before Their Excellencies leave this country. Your successes in the Diploma Examination are creditable to the Kumars concerned and their teachers. The results of the inspection are quite satisfactory. I sympathise entirely with the pleasure that you, Mr. Mayne, have expressed at the Inspectors' comments on the manners and bearing of the Kumars and I should like to add my own testimony to the same effect. The old Wykehamist precept to which His Excellency referred in this Hall last February is nowhere more effectually observed than in this College.

The question of numbers is with us as usual but it is cheering to know that there is every prospect of a substantial increase in January. You are still at a disadvantage with other institutions in the matter of size when it comes to athletic competitions. But you have some very creditable and promising athletes amongst you and the increasing willingness on the part of the parents to send their boys to the College at an age which will enable them to get the fullest benefits of the course is a gratifying feature.

You, Mr. Mayne, have again been without the assistance of an English Vice-Principal and have had a heavy task. This has, I am glad to know, been lightened to a great extent by the loyal and untiring assistance of Mr. Vevai and other masters. It is the lot of many to work shorthanded in these days. If the task is burdensome to Principal the younger men may console themselves with the thought that it gives them an opportunity to show the stuff that they are made of. You will all be glad to know that good news is received, from time to time, from our friend Mr. Turner. He has been employed in dangerous work in an inhospitable country and we do not doubt that he is well and worthily maintaining the reputation of the College. We wish him all good luck and hope for his return to us whenever his services can be spared by the military authorities.

I thank you, Mr. Mayne, for your kind reference to my wife and myself, and I need scarcely say that the hope that you are good enough to express with reference to the former is one that I share whole-heartedly.

It is a great pleasure to have so many Old Boys with us and you will permit me to endorse most cordially the welcome that you have extended to them. I feel that some apology is due from me for the absence of the Political Officers of the Agency on the present occasion. The fact is that this particular period of the year, though it minimises the risk of the various gatherings being drenched and the Agent to the Governor's voice being drowned, is a very busy time for the Political Agents and Administrators. They are far away in camp in their respective charges and their attendance at your festivities would mean serious interruption to their work. This is the sole reason for their absence and I trust that you will accept, from me on their behalf, the expression of their sincere regret that they are unable to be present.

It only remains to me to congratulate the Prize-winners. Natwarsinhji of Porbandar, Pratapsinhji of Sindhavadar and Rukhadwala of Navania have renewed many previous successes and are most creditable representatives of the type of young man that this College aims at turning out. Many other boys have done well. We wish them all good luck and to those who have yet to distinguish themselves, "more power to their elbow".

A. P.—61—250.

REPORT

ON THE

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE,

RAJKOT

For

1917-1918.

☞Printed at the Kathiawar Political Agency Press, Rajkot.

REPORT

ON THE

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE,

RAJKOT

For

1917-1918.

134943

No. 150 of 1918-19.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE,

Rajkot, May 30th, 1918.

From

C. MAYNE, Esquire, M. A.,
Principal, Rajkumar College.

To

The AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR,
Kathiawar.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the working of the Rajkumar College for the year 1917-18.

2. I was in charge of the College throughout the year, assisted by my Indian Staff only, as the War once more made it impossible to fill up the two English vacancies. That of Vice-Principal has now been vacant since October 1915, that of Additional English Assistant since December 1914.

Staff.

Mr. N. D. Kavi, M. A., served throughout the year as *sub. pro tem.* 1st Assistant, but severed his long and honourable connection with the College on 31-3-1918 to become Educational Officer, Kathiawar.

Mr. D. A. Sheikh, M. A., who was on probation, had to resign his appointment on 1-8-1917 from ill-health, and, I regret to say, subsequently died: his place was taken by Mr. S. Y. Durve, temporarily.

Mr. Jayantilal M. Oza was appointed as Temporary 7th Assistant on 28-11-1917. His is a new appointment, his principal work being in connection with the teaching of Sanskrit, a subject we have henceforth to include in our curriculum in view of the College occasionally sending candidates for the Bombay Matriculation.

Mr. H. L. Kaji, M. A., was confirmed in his appointment at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics from 1-11-1917 and his lien in the Rajkumar College suspended from the same date; Mr. Ramprasad P. Mehta, M. A., became 5th Assistant.

Mr. Bhagvandas M. Doshi, B. A., Special Temporary Assistant, left College service on 14-3-1917 to join that of the Nawanagar State, and retains no lien in the Rajkumar College.

Mr. Natwarlal M. Antani, M. A., succeeded the latter.

From 1-8-1917 the College had no Mahomedan Master, there having been no Kumar requiring Urdu or Persian. The re-admission of the three Mangrol Kumars, however, makes the appointment of a Mahomedan necessary, and a suitable man has been engaged from July 1st, 1918.

At the end of the year under report there were only 3 Indian Assistants holding permanent appointments. For some time I have been hoping to be able to make proposals for the regrading of the Indian Staff, as the salaries in a good many of the present grades overlap, while the pay of the lower

posts is unnecessarily high. Further, I have long thought that we should revive the post of 1st Assistant, one that rose to Rs. 400, but was temporarily suspended owing to the appointment of the Additional English Assistant in 1913. My proposals in this behalf will be submitted as early as possible in the current year.

The College Roll.

3. For the purpose of the Roll the year is always taken as beginning with July. We opened on July 1st, 1917 with 30 Kumars; there were 10 new admissions in the twelve months and 5 Kumars were withdrawn. We hope thus to re-open with 35 Kumars in July at least (against 30 in July 1917), not counting new admissions of which at least 3 are expected. There is therefore a very good chance of our beginning the next term with 40 boys on our Roll, a larger number than the College has had since 1911-12.

Out of the 40 Kumars attending the College during the year under report 27 were the sons of Past Kumars.

As far as I can see, out of the 39 or 40 who will be on our Roll from 1st July 1918 only 4 are certain to leave during the year. We are therefore justified in assuming that our numbers will be about 40 for some time, *i.e.*, well over the average annual attendance since the College first opened.

Admissions.

Annexure B gives the names of the Kumars who joined during the year, of whom no less than 9 were sons of Old Boys, the one exception being the Khadal Kumar of the Mahikantha, an Agency that had not sent us a recruit for a long time.

Withdrawals.

Annexure C gives the names of the 5 Kumars withdrawn during the year under report. Of these 3 left on finishing the College course, one on the score of age and one to be educated elsewhere.

The distribution of the College Roll was as under:—

(*a*) Kathiawar States and Talukas:—

Jamnagar	...	3
Dhrangadhra	...	1
Porbandar	...	2
Wankaner	...	1
Palitana	...	1
Wadhwan	...	3
Chuda	...	1
Sayla	...	1
Lakhtar	...	1
Jasdan	...	3
Malia	...	1
Lathi	...	1
Jetpur	...	2
Bilkha	...	2
Sanala	...	1
Babra	...	1
Sardargadh	...	1
Mangrol	...	3
		29

(*b*)	Rajputana Agency:—		
	Jodhpur	2	
			2
(*c*)	Kolhapur Agency:—		
	Kapshi	1	
			1
(*d*)	Rewa-Kantha Agency:—		
	Rajpipla	2	
	Chhota-Udepur ...	1	
	Vajiria	1	
			4
(*e*)	Mahi-Kantha Agency:—		
	Khadal	1	
			1
(*f*)	Palanpur Agency:—		
	Tharad	1	
			1
(*g*)	Gujarat Court of Wards:—		
	Sanand	1	
			1
(*h*)	Satara Agency:—		
	Walwa	1	
			1
	Total ...		40

Of the total 74 per cent. came from Kathiawar, against 70 per cent. in 1916-17.

4. The following table gives the average daily number on the Roll, and the average daily number present during the year:—

	1916-17.	1917-18.
Average daily number on Roll ...	30	35
Do. do. present ...	26	32

Four of the new Kumars joined late in the year which goes far to explain the comparative lowness of the figures out of a total Roll of 40. Casual absences and occasional sicknesses too are partly responsible.

Annexure D contains a table showing the names of the Kumars in the different classes, with their ages, length of residence in the College, and attendance during the year. The maximum, minimum and average ages of each class are also given:—

	I (*b*) Diploma.	II(*b*).	III(*b*).		IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
1916-17...	17·9	15·9	15·4		14·5	...	11·9	9·5
	I	Diploma.	II(*a*).	III(*a*).	III(*b*).	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
1917-18...		18·9	16·10	16	15·9	...	12·7	11·3	10·1

There were seven Classes in all, the third being divided into two divisions with separate masters, while there was no Kumar of the educational standard of Class IV.

The Kumars forming the first two Classes during the two years were practically identical, one new admission in Class II only being made. There was no Class III(*a*) in 1916-17. The average age of III(*b*) was raised in 1917-18 by the admission of two very senior Kumars. The average age of Class VI remained about the same, while that of Class VII increased by nearly a year, the cause being a Kumar of 11 years joining the class.

On the whole the average ages of the classes were about normal, the only exception being in Class III(*b*), the largest Class in the College, which would have an average age of not more than 14 years but for the presence in it of a majority of old and backward Kumars. Nearly every school contains one class of this nature, generally somewhere about the middle of its classes.

Health.

5. The general health of the College has been good, thanks to the very great care taken by the Agency Surgeon Dr. J. H. Walsh, and our Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mr. Shivprasad T. Baxi. The daily average number sick was 1·20. There was one case of typhoid fever, K. S. Sahebkhan of Vajiria, and one of para-typhoid, K. S. Pratapsinhji of Wankaner. Both Kumars made good recoveries. The former's illness was a very long case. All those requiring it were vaccinated in March last, and the care of the Medical Authorities has kept the College quite free of any epidemic, though measles and small-pox visited Rajkot and there was risk of plague owing to its prevalence in Kathiawar. The milk arrangements started last year continue in force and have proved a safe-guard.

Finances.

6. The actuals for the year under report show that the cost of the upkeep of the College amounted to Rs. 59,320-14-0 as against Rs. 59,451-3-8, in 1916-17. The continued absence of a Vice-Principal and Additional English Assistant, both of whose appointments were budgetted for, again made large savings possible. Rs. 15,562 were ear-marked for these posts, but only Rs. 1,532-7-11, of this total were required for the payment of the Temporary Staff.

Receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 67,075-1-5, excluding Rs. 10,000 contributed annually, when necessary, from the "Reserve Fund" to balance income and expenditure, a contribution not required in the case of the year under report. Fees from Kumars amounted to Rs. 37,750 during the year, the largest amount, except on one occasion, that I remember since I became connected with the College. In the sanctioned Budget for the year under report the States were asked for a special Falo of Rs. 3,000 as against Rs. 4,499 in 1916-17, to meet the deficit that was expected. There is no reason why this sum should not be returned out of the credit closing balance. No other receipt items call for any special remark.

As pointed out above, expenditure amounted to Rs. 59,320-14-0 only, and there remained a credit balance of Rs. 7,754-3-5 at the end of the year. If among the receipts account is taken of the opening balance and the contribution of Rs. 10,000 from the "Reserve Fund" it will be seen that the result is a credit balance at the end of the year of Rs. 54,643-12-10.

Non-recurring expenditure amounted to Rs. 575-13-6.

Endowment Fund.

There have been no new subscriptions to this Fund. During the year interest amounting to Rs. 22,556-1-2 was realized. Rs. 18,837-10-0 were repaid to the Fund as an instalment of the loan made to the Local Fund. Rs. 44,650 were invested in Government Loan during the year.

The total amount invested stand at Rs. 4,73,090-12-8 at the close of the year.

Gifts made and improvements projected.

7. This annual Fixture was held on 27th April 1918, and the prizes were very kindly presented by the Chief of Phaltan, who left the College in 1916, and others. I have been given to understand by the Honorary Secretary that the Old Boys' Club intends to make an annual donation to our Athletic Sports, as well as to present one or two bats for the highest scores during the Cricket season. This movement is one to be welcomed, as cementing the connection between the Past and Present Members of the Rajkumar College, and affording a very tangible proof of the interest maintained by Old Boys in their Old College.

Athletic Sports.

Petty Works. Iron-pipes for carrying off the rain-water from the roof of the Principal's bungalow were provided.

Three more of the lawns in the quadrangle have been renewed, and it is hoped to renew the remaining two during the coming rains.

Library. Some new books have been ordered but have not yet arrived.

Gardens. The plentiful rain of 1917 had an excellent effect on the College Gardens and the Garden Staff made a good use of the opportunity. The new trees planted in the preceding year are all doing well. For the first time the experiment of giving small bits of ground to younger Kumars for gardens was made during the winter. Nearly 20 Kumars applied for gardens, and, as a first attempt, the result was very encouraging. Mr. Sladen kindly gave prizes, which were won by Bhimsinhji of Tharad, Dulipsinhji of Jamnagar, Umedsingh of Jodhpur, and Jiva Khachar of Jasdan. Now that the movement has made a beginning it will be developed. Barring the actual sweeping, all the work, *e. g.*, sowing, watering, weeding and keeping tidy, is done by the boys themselves. Mr. Sladen also very kindly gave prizes for the Carpentry Class, which were won by Umedsingh of Jodhpur, and Rawatwala of Bilkha.

Carpentry is improving very much, the classes are larger and we have had to engage a second carpenter.

School Work.

8. The course of studies is shown in Annexures G and H, together with the Time-table.

Four Kumars appeared for the Diploma Examination, which was held in the latter half of April last, viz., Natwarsinhji of Porbandar, Pratapsinhji of Sindhavadar, Jorawarsinhji of Wadhwan, and Shivajirao of Walwa. The results will not be known for a month or two, but I am hopeful of quite three passes out of the four presented, and of the first named Kumar doing particularly well.

Inspection. The College was inspected on March 12th, 13th, 14th last by Dr. Caldwell and F. Turner, Esquire, both of the Indian Educational Service, but, as usual their report cannot arrive in time to be alluded to here. In this respect our Annual Report must remain incomplete, unless, as I have before suggested, the Inspectors could visit the Chiefs' Colleges in the middle of the year, instead of, as now, at the close.

The Inspection Report for the year 1916-17 has been already circulated. On the general attitude of the Kumars the Inspectors made the following

remarks:—"In school and out the boys are always smart, frank and friendly". A larger use of maps in the teaching of History was recommended. The Carpentry Class was found to be "practical and popular, and of great educational and social value".

Dr. Caldwell found that there was "room for improvement in the teaching of Science, and in the general method of treatment, and that too much attention was given to book-work and routine experiments and too little to the development of originality and the spirit of scientific inquisitiveness". Mathematics was found good throughout.

The above report is printed among the Annexures.

The Terminal Examination lasted from 9th October to 15th October 1917.

Results of Examination.

The number of Kumars examined was 33, out of whom 16 passed in all heads, a somewhat lower percentage of passes than usual.

The Annual Examination lasted from 23rd April to 29th April, 1918. Thirty-five Kumars appeared, out of whom 26 passed in all heads. (The remaining 4 sat for the Diploma.)

The same arrangement has now been in force for a good many years.

Religious and Moral Instruction.

The Hindu Kumars visit a Temple on the Gondal Road with the Shashtri at 9-40 A.M. daily for Darshan, after which they return to the Hall for Prayers. The Nimazi Kazi conducts the Nimaz of the Mahomedan Kumars, whose number is, I am glad to say, again growing.

The Shashtri and Kazi address their respective Kumars on Sunday afternoon for half an hour. I have continued to read "The Use of Life" with the boys of Classes I and II for one period a week, varying this now and then by reading to them selections from some of the simpler Dialogues of Plato. With Class III (*a*) I have read some of the easier portions of Macnaghten's "Common Thoughts" while the Shashtri gives a little moral teaching to the Classes below.

That of the Wings is, under my supervision, in the hands of the Wing Masters, both of whom are Old Boys. The four Officers (Prefects) are entrusted to a certain extent with disciplinary power.

Discipline.

Out-door Life.

9. There were fewer of the Staff playing in our 1st XI Matches than in the previous year, the number of Seniors having increased. There were 8 matches, only 1 of which was won, while 1 was drawn and 6 were lost. During the latter part of the year we had the advantage of some good professional coaching, thanks to the kindness of H. H. the Maharaja Jam Saheb, who was sometimes good enough to coach the Kumars himself. I hope the result will be seen in improved batting and bowling next term. The Juniors were defeated by the Wadhwan Talukdari Girassia School Juniors in the Dhrangadhra Cup Match, the latter school having a much larger number of boys to select from. Our small numbers are a great handicap to us in Cricket and Football; but I think we could hold our own with schools of our own size, while the standard of riding, tent-pegging, squash-racquets and tennis is distinctly good. The Lakhaji Raj Cricket Challenge Shield was won by the South Wing.

Cricket.

Football

The heavy rains last year, followed by a hot sun, made the ground very hard, and very little could be done in the way of matches. The competition for the Fatehdinkhan Cup was a keen one, victory again remaining with the South Wing. Owing to the Talukdari Girassia School being closed on account of plague, no matches were possible.

We were again disappointed of a visit from the Daly College, and for the same reason as in 1915-16, plague having kept this sister-College closed for a long time, and the Principal being unable to spare the time.

Hockey.

There was very little of this game as Football lasted almost up to the end of March.

Swimming.

Owing to the unhealthy nature of the climate here during the heavy Monsoon of 1917 the Bath was used less than usual. It was opened again towards the end of the Winter Term. There are at present rather more non-swimmers than usual, especially among the new Juniors. The Mrs. Mayne Swimming and Diving Cup was won by Mahomed Badruddin of Mangrol and the Akalkot Long Distance Challenge Cup by the same Kumar. Captain Maltby kindly acted as Judge.

Tennis.

The Digvijaysinhji Challenge Cup was won by K. S. Natwarsinhji, Champaksinhji being the runner up. The Handicap Doubles were won by Natwarsinhji and Ramsinhji, and the American Tournament by Dulipsinhji and Jaswatsinhji.

The Juniors Doubles fell to Amrawala and Mahomed Sadiq and the Singles to Jayvantsinhji.

Tennis, though as a game it is not calculated to develop manliness to the same extent as Cricket or Football, is played here, and I believe at the other Chiefs' Colleges also, a good deal, the chief reason being that it is practically the only game that many boys on leaving can get at their own homes.

Squash Racquets.

The Dhrangadhra Cup and the Ranjitsinhji Challenge Cups were won by Dulipsinhji, Natwarsinhji and Pratapsinhji, previous winners, standing down in a very sportsmanlike way, to give others a chance. The Dhrangadhra Cups for the Doubles were won by Natwarsinhji and Gajendrasinhji. The standard of play has much improved.

Athletic Sports.

These were held on April 27th, 1918.

Mrs. Armstrong was good enough to present the Prizes to the winners. Here also Pratapsinhji and Natwarsinhji stood down, many Prizes having fallen to their share in previous years. They are to be congratulated on the spirit they showed. The Kennedy Challenge Shield was won by the South Wing.

Tent-pegging.

Mr. L. Graham, I.C.S., again kindly judged this annual competition for the Challenge Cup presented by K. S. Gumansinhji of Malia, a Past Kumar. April 18th was the date and the Cup was won by Pratapsinhji of Sindhavadar.

Junior Parade Cup.

Mr. L. Graham, I.C.S., judged this annual event also, on April 18th. The Cup, presented by the Nawab of Sayanur, an Old Boy, was won by Dulipsinhji of Jamnagar.

Officers' Challenge Cup.

The Cup, presented by Mr. P. Hide, Principal of the Daly College, Indore, in memory of the time he spent here as Vice-Principal, was again won by Pratapsinhji, Squadron Commander. This Kumar had held this position for a number of years and we all regret that he and Natwarsinhji, Right Troop Leader, have left the College. There was no occasion to provide a Mounted Escort during the year.

Conduct.

10. I have been satisfied with the general behaviour and spirit of the Kumars during the year, and am glad to record the part taken by the four Officers in keeping up the general tone.

Imperial Cadet Corps.

11. This has again remained closed on account of the War.

The War.

12. The late Lieutenant K. S. Dajiraj of Jamnagar was on service in France with the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers until his death in action in September last. He was killed instantaneously by a shell. My Prize-giving Speech, to be found among the Annexures, deals fully with the matter. The school-fellows of the late Lieutenant Dajiraj are erecting a handsome Brass Tablet to his memory in the College, where, it is hoped, his gallant example will bear fruit.

I have been unable to obtain information as to Nawabzada Ahmedkhan of Sachin attached to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Cavalry, who was serving in Egypt in 1916-17 and was invalided to India.

Lieutenant K. S. Himatsinhji of Jamnagar, 4th Rajputs, having obtained a Commission went on active service to Mesopotamia at the end of the year.

The present Kumars and Staff continued throughout the year to subscribe every month to the War Funds.

Honours to Old Boys.

13. The New Year's Honours' List contained the following names of prominent Old Boys:—

The perpetual title of Maharaja was granted to Their Highnesses of Jamnagar, Dhrangadhra and Porbandar and that of Lieutenant-Colonel to the first-named and to H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar. The same four Chiefs were given an increase of two guns in their salutes. H. H. the Maharaja Jam Saheb, H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and H. H. the Minor Nawab of Junagadh being granted an additional two (personal). The Raj Saheb of Wankaner was granted the title of His Highness, two additional guns (personal) and the rank of Captain. The Raja Saheb of Baria, the Nawab of Savanur, the Nawab of Sachin and the Raje Saheb of Akalkot received the military rank of Captain. The Chief of Sangli received the honour of a salute of 9 guns.

Annual Prize-giving and Old Boys' Club.

14. The Prize-giving Day was December 17th, 1917, when the Chair was taken by the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar. A large number of Old Boys were present including Their Highnesses of Dhrangadhra, Morvi and Wankaner, the Thakor Sahebs of Dhrol, Limbdi and Rajkot and H. H. the Minor Nawab Saheb of Junagadh. The fact that the Rajkot "Our Day"

celebrations were going on brought into Rajkot a large number of Political Officers also, with the result that the 47th Anniversary of the opening of the College was exceptionally well attended. The Speeches delivered will be found among the Annexures. Owing to the paramount claims of "Our Day" little in the way of matches between Past and Present could be played. But the Members of the Old Boys' Club made up for this as far as possible by giving a large dinner-party in a Shamiana pitched in the Club Garden, which was attended by many Chiefs and Political Officers. This occurred on the last day of the "Our Day" functions. The Old Boys' Club is now housed in the Utaro belonging to K. S. Vijaysinhji of Palitana, the former Club-house having been sold by the owner. The Club's activities are increasing.

Council.

15. The Council is now constituted as follows:—

PRESIDENT.

1. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

2. The Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

MEMBERS ELECTED BY CHIEFS OF CLASSES I TO IV.

3. Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Maharaja Sir Ranjitsinhji, K. C. S. I., Jam Saheb, Nawanagar.
4. H. H. Maharaja Sir Ghanshiamsinhji, K. C. S. I., Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra.
5. H. H. Sir Bhagwatsinhji, G. C. I. E., Thakor Saheb of Gondal.
6. Captain H. H. Sir Amarsinhji, K. C. I. E., Raj Saheb of Wankaner.
7. Thakor Saheb Dolatsinhji of Dhrol.
8. Thakor Saheb Dolatsinhji of Limbdi.
9. Khan Shri Fatehdinkhanji of Manavadar.
10. Khachar Shri Vajsur Odha, Chief of Jasdan.
11. Vala Shri Vajsur Valera of Bagasra.
12. Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji of Lakhtar.

MEMBERS NOMINATED BY GOVERNMENT.

13. L. Graham, Esquire, I. C. S., Judicial Assistant, Kathiawar.
14. Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Berthon, Political Agent, Halar.
15. H. D. Rendall, Esquire, I. C. S., Administrator, Junagadh.
16. W. Tudor-Owen, Esquire, I. C. S., Administrator, Palitana.
17. The Principal, Rajkumar College (*ex-officio*).

Council meetings were held on July 17th and December 17th. Various more or less important business was done but the most important Resolution was concerned with the College Leaving-Examination. It was finally settled that the College should teach up to the Diploma Examination and the Bombay Matriculation, that parents shall have the choice of either for their sons, and that, in view of a permanent addition to the number of the College Classes in order to bring us more into line with the other Chiefs' Colleges, an additional Indian Assistant should be appointed. Sanskrit was therefore a subject in the curriculum of the first four Classes during the greater part of the year under report and in time we shall have Matriculation candidates, though not so early as 1919, as the Kumar who was to have tried then, Natwarsinhji of Porbandar, has left the College.

Magic Lantern.

16. There were seven exhibitions of Magic Lantern slides during the year, Mr. Ramprasad P. Mehta kindly giving his services for this object. By the kindness of Professor P. A. Wadia, Secretary, Teachers' Association, we procured several temporary loans of slides.

Careers of Past Pupils.

17. This paragraph was included in our Report for the first time in 1916-17. In this and future Reports I propose to add new instances as they occur, and to mention any changes in the prospects and employment of Old Boys named in the 1916-17 Report, but not to deal with the last-named, as a rule, if they remain in the same positions.

Nawabzada Abdul Karimkhan of Sachin, M.A., Cambridge, and Bar-at-Law, is practising at the Bombay Bar.

K. S. Laxmanwala of Bilkha is Deputy Superintendent of Government Police at Kaira, Gujarat.

Captain K. S. Jorawarsinhji of Bhavnagar, B.A., M.C., is Diwan of Panna, Central India.

The death in action of the late Lieutenant K. S. Dajiraj of Jamnagar has been referred to earlier in this Report.

Lieutenant K. S. Savaisinhji of Jamnagar has been transferred to the 4th Rajputs and is stationed at Lucknow with the Depot.

The Nawab of Savanur was appointed Adjutant of H. E. the Governor of Bombay's Body-guard.

K. S. Feiz Mahomedkhan of Manavadar passed the Intermediate Examination of the Bombay University.

K. S. Fatehsinhji of Limbdi joined the Bahauddin College, Junagadh, and has passed his First Year's Examination towards a Degree.

Lieutenant Himatsinhji of Jamnagar received a Commission at the end of the year on his return from England, where he had undergone an Officer's training at Oxford. On receiving his Commission he was posted to the 4th Rajputs in Mesopotamia.

The Minor Thakor Saheb of Palitana is still at Shrewsbury School.

K. S. Mulrajsinhji of Virpur and K. S. Madhavsinhji of Chok gave up their courses of studies at the Wye Agricultural College and King's College, London, respectively and joined an Officers' Cadet Corps at Berkhampstead. After this they were given Honorary Temporary Commissions and attached to the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, first in the Isle of Wight and then on Salisbury Plain. The latest information about them is that they were to go to France.

Among the Imperial Cadets from the whole of India who received King's Commissions during the year were the following Past Members of the Rajkumar College, Jorawarsinhji of Bhavnagar, Savaisinhji of Jamnagar, and the late Dajiraj of Jamnagar.

Distinguished Visitors.

18. Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jamnagar and Dhrangadhra, the Thakor Saheb of Morvi and the Raj Saheb of Wankaner, the Thakor Sahebs of Dhrol, Limbdi, Rajkot and many other distinguished Past Kumars visited the College, many of them more than once, during the year. We also had visits from H. H. the Minor Nawab of Junagadh, G. Keatinge, Esquire, I.C.S., and Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Waddington, Army Remount Department.

Installations.

19. The following Installations of Past Kumars took place during the year, Malojirao, Naik Nimbalkar, Chief of Phaltan, Ranjitsinhji, Thakor of Jambughoda, Ebhalwala, Desawala and Rukhadwala, Shareholders of Jetpur.

Obituary.

20. During the year I regret to say that no less than six Past Kumars died, of whom three were quite young men, Thakor Saheb Jaswatsinhji of Wadhwan, D. S. Dansinhji, Talukdar of Lodhika, K. S. Bharatsinhji of Malia, K. S. Ramsinhji of Rajpipla, Lieutenant K. S. Dajiraj of Jamnagar, and K. S. Jiwansinhji of Wadhwan.

21. The College had on the whole a very satisfactory year, the rise in numbers from 30 to 40 being one of the leading features and resulting in increased rivalry in school and on the play-ground and general all-round development. We have now been without two thirds of our English Staff for 2½ years and once again the responsibility was a very heavy one. But it was lightened by the hard work of the Indian Staff, and by the willingness and amenability of the Kumars. Captain Shannon, the Porbandar Companion, too, gave me very considerable help in many ways during the year, and I much regret that he and his charges have left. Mr. N. D. Kavi, M.A., severed a long and honourable connection with the College, when he left us in March last, and we miss him both as colleague and friend. Mr. Vevai, who succeeded him, has experience of the work of 1st Assistant, and I wish to thank the whole of the Indian Staff for their steady cooperation and for their willingness to undertake extra duties when asked to do so. Finally I must thank you, Sir, and the Political Agents and Administrators for constant counsel and support.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. MAYNE,

Principal, Rajkumar College.

ANNEXURES.

ANNEXURE A :—List of the College Staff on 1st April 1918.

„ B :—Admissions.

„ C :—Withdrawals.

„ D :—List of boys arranged according to classes, age, length of residence and attendance, maximum, minimum and average age of classes.

„ E :—Budget Estimates for 1918-19 and details of Establishment.

„ F :—Statement of Income and Expenditure.

„ G :—Schedule of work done during 1917-18, Class Time-Table.

„ H :—Table of boys following different courses.

„ I :—Inspectors' Report.

„ J :—Detailed results of the Annual Examination.

„ K :—Papers set at the Diploma Examination.

„ L :—Time-Table of out-door exercises.

„ M :—Prize-giving speeches.

ANNEXURE A.

List of the Rajkumar College Staff on 1st April, 1918.

C. Mayne, Esquire, M. A. ... ... *Principal.*
Vacant ... ... *Vice-Principal.*
Vacant ... ... *Additional English Assistant.*

Indian Assistants.

Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Vevai, B.A. ... ... *Sub. pro tem. 1st Assistant.*
„ Ramprasad P. Mehta, M.A. ... ... „ *2nd* „
„ Ichhashanker P. Mehta, P.E. ... ... „ *3rd* „
Vacant ... ... *4th* „
Vacant ... ... *5th* „
Mr. Shamrao Y. Durve, B.A. ... ... *Acting 6th Assistant.*
„ Natwarlal M. Antani, M.A. ... ... *Special Temporary Assistant.*
„ Maganlal Motichand Doshi, B.A. ... ... *Temporary Assistant.*
„ Jayantilal Mangalji Oza, B.A. ... ... „ *7th Assistant.*
K. S. Jorawarsinhji Sursinhji ... ... *Wing Master.*
„ Gagubha Ladhubha ... ... *Do.*
Mr. Prabhudas Jethalal Parekh ... ... *Clerk and Accountant.*

Medical Officer.

Dr. J. H. Walsh, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H. ... ... *Agency Surgeon.*

Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Mr. Shivprasad T. Baxi ... ... *2nd Grade S. A. S.*

Drawing and Music Teachers.

Mr. Osman Bachal, 3rd Grade School of Arts ... *Drawing Master.*
„ Laxmishankar Ranchhodji... ... ... *Music Master.*

Riding Master.

Duffedar Sheikh Abdul Rahiman ... ... *Agency Mounted Police.*

Cricket Coach.

Jhala Jasvatsinhji Devisinhji ... ... *Cricket Coach.*

Drill and Swimming Master.

Havaldar Kashiprasad .... *Late 123rd Outram's Rifles.*

Religious Instructors.

Mr. Mangalji H. Oza ... ... *Shastri.*
„ Bawamian A. Kazi... ... ... *Kazi.*

Carpentry Instructor.

Mr. Laxman Kanji ... ... *Carpentry Instructor.*

ANNEXURE B.

Admissions during the year 1917-18.

No.	Name of boy.	Name of parent.	State from which they come.	Date of joining.	Age at the time of joining.		Remarks.
					Years.	Months.	
1	K.S. Ala Khachar ...	Khachar Shri Vajsur..	Jasdan...	26th July 1917 ...	11	7	
2	„ „ Jiva Khachar ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	10	5	
3	„ „ Amra Khachar...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	9	1	
4	„ „ Indrasinhji ...	K. S. Balvirsinhji ...	Lakhtar	14th August 1917 ...	10	4	
5	„ „ Harichandra-sinhji.	„ „ Gumansinhji ...	Malia ...	19th September 1917..	8	6	
6	„ „ Fatehsinhji ...	Ratsinhji	Khadal..	6th December 1917...	18	9	
7	„ „ Dipsinhji ...	K. S. Madarsinhji ...	Sayla ...	9th March 1918 ...			
8	„ „ Mahomed Badruddin.	Sheikh Jehangirmia...	Mangrol	19th January 1918 ...	17	3	*
9	„ „ Abdul Aziz ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	14	1	
10	„ „ Mahomed Sadiq.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	11	5	

* Rejoined on 19-1-18.

ANNEXURE C.

Withdrawals during the year 1917-18.

No.	Name of boy.	Age.		States to which they belong.	Period of their stay at the College.		Remarks.
		Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.	
1	K. S. Natwarsinhji ...	16	10	Porbandar ...	6	5	
2	„ „ Pratapsinhji ...	19	4	Sindhavadar ...	6	5	
3	„ „ Shivajirao ...	20	7	Walwa	1	10	
4	„ „ Narsisinhji ...	18	...	Dhrangadhra ...	4	2	
5	„ „ Raghurajsinhji..	13	5	Palitana... ...	3	9	

ANNEXURE D.

LIST of boys arranged according to classes, length of residence and attendance for the year 1917-18.

No.	Names.	Age on 31st March, 1918.			How long resident in College.			Attendance from 1-4-1917 to 31-3-1918.				Maximum, minimum and average age of classes.	
		Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Present.	Absent with leave.	Absent without leave.	Total.	Y.	M.
	Class I (Diploma).												
1	K. S. Natwarsinhji ...	16	9	1	6	4	26	231	14	...	245		
2	,, ,, Pratapsinhji (S)	19	3	11	6	4	26	198	47	...	245	20	6
3	,, ,, Shivajirao ...	20	6	28	1	9	...	216	29	...	245	16	9
4	,, ,, Jorawarsinhji ...	18	8	8	7	9	18	211	34	...	245	18	9
	Class II (A).												
1	K. S. Champaksinhji ...	17	11	4	6	9	15	211	34	...	245		
2	,, ,, Narsisinhji ...	17	11	...	4	1	4	234	10	1	245	17	11
3	,, ,, Ramsinhji ...	15	...	13	6	9	11	231	14	...	245	15	10
4	,, ,, Kishorsinhji ...	15	10	16	6	9	15	231	14	...	245	16	10
5	,, ,, Madhavsinhji ...	17	...	...	6	9	11	223	22	...	245		
6	,, ,, Mahomed Badruddin.	17	5	5	...	2	13	70	1	...	71		
	Class III (A).												
1	K. S. Gajendrasinhji ...	17	10	8	3	...	11	245	...	...	245		
2	,, ,, Santajirao ...	15	5	5	3	...	11	225	20	...	245	17	10
3	,, ,, Gigawala ...	15	8	4	8	2	25	245	...	...	245	14	3
4	,, ,, Abdul-Aziz ...	14	3	24	...	2	13	71	...	...	71	16	0
	Class III (B).												
1	K. S. Dulipsinhji ...	12	9	15	3	9	...	237	8	...	245		
2	,, ,, Jayvantsinhji ...	13	5	14	5	4	2	210	35	...	245		
3	,, ,, Amrawala ...	16	8	3	2	4	4	242	3	...	245	19	0
4	,, ,, Champrajwala ...	14	9	4	6	9	15	226	19	...	245	12	9
5	,, ,, Fatehsinhji ...	19	...	...	...	3	26	99	...	1	100	15	10
6	,, ,, Devawala ...	15	9	19	6	1	14	231	14	...	245		
7	,, ,, Sahebkhanji ...	16	...	18	1	4	13	187	57	1	245		
8	,, ,, Bhimsinhji ...	18	2	3	6	4	13	224	21	...	245		
9	,, ,, Dipsinhji ...	16	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	...	23		
	Class V.												
1	K. S. Pravinsinhji ...	13	2	7	1	3	15	237	8	...	245		
2	,, ,, Pratapsinhji (W)	10	11	19	1	3	19	188	57	...	245	14	8
3	,, ,, Umedsinghji ...	14	8	24	1	2	24	232	13	...	245	10	11
4	,, ,, Ala Khachar ...	12	4	26	...	8	5	179	12	...	191	12	7
5	,, ,, Mahomed-Sadiq.	11	7	...	...	2	13	71	...	...	71		
	Class VI.												
1	K. S. Laxmanwala ...	12	9	17	3	4	22	232	13	...	245		
2	,, ,, Indrasinhji ...	10	11	16	...	7	17	168	4	...	172	12	9
3	,, ,, Ajitsinhji ...	10	11	...	1	2	24	237	8	...	245	9	7
4	,, ,, Rawatwala ...	12	2	14	3	4	22	241	4	...	245	11	3
5	,, ,, Jabardastkhanji	9	7	11	1	4	22	244	1	...	245		
6	,, ,, Bahadursinhji ...	10	11	8	1	8	27	244	1	...	245		
	Class VII.												
1	K. S. Karansinhji ...	11	2	3	1	2	3	211	34	...	245		
2	,, ,, Banesinhji ...	9	7	12	1	2	3	206	39	...	245	11	2
3	,, ,, Amra Khachar ...	9	9	12	...	8	5	183	8	...	191	9	0
4	,, ,, Jiva Khachar ...	11	...	27	...	8	5	179	12	...	191	10	1
5	,, ,, Harichandrasinhji	9	...	29	...	6	12	136	...	...	136		

ANNEXURE E.

BUDGET

of the

Rajkumar College Fund

for

1918-19.

Major Head No.	Particulars of Receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1918-19.	Budget Estimate for 1917-18.		Actuals for 1916-17.	Remarks.
			Revised.	Sanctioned.		
	RECURRING.					
1	Fees from Kumars	38,000	36,900	27,000	27,321	
2	Special College Fees	2,400	.....	2,400	.....	
3	Garden Receipts	100	.....	100	.....	
4	Contribution towards Accountant's salary.	400	359	300	282	
5	Miscellaneous Receipts	20	15	20	129	
6	Prize Fund Receipts	629	629	629	628	
7	Government Grant-in-aid	24,966	24,966	24,966	24,966	
	Total Recurring ...	66,515	62,869	55,415	53,326	
	NON-RECURRING.					
1	Revenue realized from sale of old articles.	.....	.....	.....	85	
2	Refund of unspent balance of works, etc., from the Agency Engineer.	.....	249	.....	2	
3	Refunds...	.....	190	.....	.....	
4	Refund of pay of Vice-Principal ...	.....	.....	.....	4,004	
5	Refund of money for purchase from G. P. Notes.	.....	181	.....	.....	
	Total Non-recurring ...	.....	620	.....	4,091	
	Grand Total Recurring and Non-recurring.	66,515	63,489	55,415	57,417	
	RECOVERIES FOR RECURRING.					
1	Deficit made good from the Reserve Fund.	.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	
2	Special Falo recovered from the States to meet the deficit in recurring expenditure after taking into account the amount made good from the Reserve Fund and the balance if any.	.....	3,141	2,689	4,500	
	RECOVERIES FOR NON-RECURRING.					
1	Do. for non-recurring charges...	.....		452		
	Total ...	.....	13,141	13,141	14,500	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	66,515	76,630	68,556	71,917	

Rajkumar College for 1918-19.

Head No.		Budget	Budget Estimate for 1917-18.		Actuals
	RECURRING.				
1	Salary to College Staff as per Statements A and B.	63,754	47,000	58,033	44,852
2	Contingencies	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,370
3	Garden Establishment	918	918	918	891
4	Do. contingencies	726	726	726	964
5	Water charges	900	900	900	638
6	Conservancy Establishment	672	672	672	672
7	Do. contingencies ...	320	320	320	344
8	Play ground and Gymnasium ...	800	800	800	800
9	Medicines	300	300	300	213
0	Library and Prizes	300	300	300	300
1	Engraving Marble Slab	50	50	50	28
2	Pension quota	849	849	849	666
3	Printing charges	500	500	500	355
4	Fire Insurance	400	400	400	400
5	Medals and Prizes	629	629	629	629
6	Laboratory and chemicals	300	300	300	500
7	Travelling allowance	350	350	350	420
8	Entertainment to Teams	500	500	500	476
9	Repairs to Buildings	3,000 +500A	3,000	3,000	3,000
	Total Recurring ...	77,268	60,014	71,047	57,518
	NON-RECURRING.				
1	College Flag	75B	.....	.....	.....
2	Venetians to the arches of the Principal's Bungalow.	.....	.....	.....	255
3	Cricket Pitch Roller	50	.....	.....	.....
4	Additions and alterations to the Laboratory.	.....	.....	.....	1,211
5	Rebuilding two main gates	.....	.....	.....	331
6	Hospital equipment	.....	100	100	.....
7	Bonus to Jemadar	.....	150	.....	.....
8	Rain water pipes	.....	352	352	.....
9	Rebuilding portion of compound wall North of the Cricket Pavilion.	300	.....	.....	.....
0	Agricultural lectures	.....	.....	.....	136
	Total Non-recurring ...	425	602	452	1,933
	Grand Total Recurring and Non-recurring.	77,693	60,616	71,499	59,451

A. Temporary special grant (lumpsum).

B. Sanctioned if the charge is not met from contingencies as a special grant.

		Budget	Budget Estimate for 1917-18.		Actuals
	Add—Opening balance—	66,515	76,630	68,556	71,917
	Cash ... College Fund... ...	34,329	18,315	2,943	5,849
	Cash ... Prize Funds	574	574	574	574
	Investment—Endowment Fund...	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,19,418	1,13,519	90,073	96,340
	RESERVE FUND.				
1	Donations from Chiefs and Kumars leaving the College.	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Repayment of investment of Local Fund Loan Fund.	3,500	18,838	15,007	25,923
3	Interest on the investment of Government paper.	14,200	12,000	13,062	12,167
4	Do. Local Fund Loan Fund. current ...	3,500	9,361	4,500	2,605
	Do. Local Fund Loan Fund. arrears ...				
5	Do. Loan advanced to Mr. Mayne...	.....	371	321	552
6	Repayment of interest from Do. ...	.....	26		48
7	Purchase of Government Promissory Notes.	21,000	47,000	45,000	6,700
8	Refund of money sent to Accountant General, Bombay, for purchase of Government Promissory Notes.	.....	.....	.....	9
9	Refund	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	42,200	87,596	77,890	48,004
	Deduct—Refund of investment in Local Fund Loan Fund.	3,500	18,838	15,007	25,923
	Net Receipts ...	38,700	68,758	62,883	22,081
	Add—Opening balance—				
	Cash ... 1. Reserve Fund ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	Cash ... 2. Amount capable of investment but not so done.	9,732	24,911	23,822	376
	Invested... 1. In Government Promissory Notes.	3,92,600	3,45,600	3,45,600	3,38,900
	Invested... 2. In Local Fund Loan Fund.	71,257	90,095	90,095	1,15,251
	GRAND TOTAL ...	5,22,289	5,39,364	5,32,400	4,86,608

Rajkumar College for 1918-19.

Major Head No.	Particulars of charges.	Budget Estimate for 1918-19.	Budget Estimate for 1917-18. Revised.	Budget Estimate for 1917-18. Sanctioned.	Actuals for 1916-17.	Remarks.
		77,693	60,616	71,499	59,451	
	Add—Closing balance—					
	Cash ... College Fund... ...	23,151	34,329	.....	18,315	
	Cash ... Prize Funds	574	574	574	574	
	Investment—Endowment Fund...	18,000	18,000	18,000	A18,000	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,19,418	1,13,519	90,073	96,340	
	RESERVE FUND.					
1	Contribution towards cost of Local Fund loan clerk.	135	125	125	105	
2	Deficit made good from the Reserve Fund.	.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	
3	Refund	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	Purchase of Government Promissory Notes from the amount repaid from Local Fund Loan Fund.	21,000	45,650	45,000	6,664	
5	Do. out of interest on do. capital.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	21,135	55,775	55,125	16,769	
	Add—Closing balance—					
	Cash ... 1. Reserve Fund ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
	Cash ... 2. Amount capable of investment but not so done.	9,797	9,732	1,587	24,911	
	Invested... 1. In Government Promissory Notes.	4,13,600	3,92,600	3,90,600	3,45,600	
	Invested... 2. In Local Fund Loan Fund.	67,757	71,257	75,088	89,328	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	5,22,289	5,39,364	5,32,400	4,86,608	

A. (*a*) Sir James Furgusson Medal Fund ... Rs. 5,000
(*b*) Gondal Prize Fund ... ... „ 2,500
(*c*) Bawa Wala Jubilee Prize Fund ... „ 5,000
(*d*) Macnaghton Memorial Medal Fund ... „ 5,000
(*e*) Vajsur Wala Music Prize Fund ... „ 500

Rs. 18,000

B. Government Promissory Notes of Rs. 2,98,600 at 3½ p. c.
Do. Rs. 47,000 at 4 p. c.
Do. Rs. 47,000 at 5 p. c.

3,92,600

APPENDIX A.

RAJKUMAR College, Rajkot, Budget for 1918-19.

Designation.	Period. From	Period. To.	Rate. per month.	Amount.	Total.
Principal, Salary	1-3-1918...	28-2-1919..	1,250	15,000 0 0	
Do. Exchange compensation.	Do. ...	Do. ...	78/2	937 8 0	18,937 8 0
Do. Local Allowance ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	250	3,000 0 0	
Vice-Principal's Salary	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,000	12,000 0 0	
Do. Exchange compensation.	Do. ...	Do. ...	62/8	750 0 0	12,750 0 0
Additional English Assistant ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	500	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
					37,687 8 0
1st Indian Assistant	Vacant.				
2nd Do.	1-3-1918...	28-2-1919..	300	3,600 0 0	
3rd Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	300	3,600 0 0	
4th Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	200	2,400 0 0	
5th Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	200	2,400 0 0	
6th Do.	1-3-1918 ..	9-11-1918..	180	2,234 0 0	
Do.	10-11-1918	28-2-1919..	200		
7th Do.	1-3-1918...	28-2-1919..	75	900 0 0	
1st Wing Master...	1-3-1918...	15-2-1919..	120	1,444 10 4	
Do.	16-2-1919.	28-2-1919..	130		
2nd Wing Master	1-3-1918...	30-6-1918..	110	1,400 0 0	
Do.	1-7-1918...	28-2-1919..	120		
Clerk and Accountant	1-3-1918...	Do. ...	100	1,200 0 0	19,178 10 4
Allowance to Agency Surgeon ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	100	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
			Total Rs.	.....	58,066 2 4

APPENDIX B.

RAJKUMAR College, Rajkot, Budget for 1918-19.

Subordinate and menial Establishment.

No.	Designation.		Salary.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Cricket Coach	50×12	600		
2	Sub-Assistant Surgeon	30×12 10×12	} A 480		
3	Shastri	25×12	300		
4	Kazi	25×12	300		
5	Farrier	25×12	300		
6	Riding Master	15×12	180		
7	Drawing Master	20×12	240		
8	Music Master	20×12	240		
9	Jemadâr	13×12	156		
10	Muccadam	11×12	132		
11	8 Peons, 4 at Rs. 9 and 4 at Rs. 8...	68×12	816		
12	10 Hamals, 9 at Rs. 9 and 1 at Rs. 8...	89×12	1,068		
13	5 Pagis at Rs. 8 each	40×12	480		
14	Gymnasium Teacher	30×12	360		
15	House rent to Sub-Assistant Surgeon.	3×12	36		
		Total Rs...	.....	5,688	

A. Sanctioned subject to the stipulation contained in Resolution II (*a*) of the Meeting of 1916.

Statement A. ... ... Rs. 58,066

Do. B. ... ... „ 5,688

Grand Total Rs. 63,754

ANNEXURE F.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Charges of the Rajkumar College Fund for the year 1917-18.

Item No.	Receipts.	Amount.	Item No.	Charges.	Amount.
1	Fees from Kumars	37,750 0 0	1	Salary to College Staff (European)	20,915 0 0
2	Contribution towards Accountant's pay	416 10 11	2	Do. (Native)	18,262 1 8
3	Miscellaneous Receipts	14 9 0	3	Salary to Inferior Staff	6,051 0 0
4	Prize Fund Receipts	488 12 5	4	Contingencies	1,629 10 3
5	Government Grant-in-aid	24,966 0 0	5	Water charges	845 0 0
6	Special Falo subscribed by the States to meet the deficit.	3,000 1 1	6	Garden Establishment	1,098 0 0
				Do. Contingencies	860 3 7
7	Refund of unspent balance by the Agency Engineer.	249 3 6	7	Conservancy Establishment	777 0 0
8	Refund of Travelling Allowance	189 12 6		Do. Contingencies	292 12 9
			8	Play ground and Gymnasium	935 8 4
			9	Medicines	225 6 1
			10	Library and Prizes	300 0 0
			11	Engraving Marble Slab	50 0 0
			12	Pension Quota	1,033 4 5
			13	Printing charges	431 0 4
			14	Fire Insurance	400 0 0
			15	Medals and Prizes	628 6 10
			16	Laboratory and Chemicals	300 0 0
			17	Milk Boiling Receptacle	133 5 6
			18	Hospital Equipment	90 8 0
			19	Travelling Allowance	210 12 0
			20	Entertainment to Teams	499 14 3
			21	Repairs to Buildings	3,000 0 0
			22	Rain-water pipes to the Principal's Bungalow ...	352 0 0
	Total Rs....	67,075 1 5		Total Rs....	59,320 14 0
	Opening Balance on 1st April 1917 (cash) ...	18,315 3 5		Balance on 1st April 1918 (cash)	36,069 6 10
	Do. Prize Fund „ ...	574 6 0		Prize Fund „	574 6 0
	Do. do. Invested ...	18,000 0 0		Do. (Invested)	18,000 0 0
		1,03,964 10 10			
	Deficit made good from Reserve Fund	10,000 0 0			
	GRAND TOTAL Rs....	1,13,964 10 10		GRAND TOTAL Rs....	1,13,964 10 10

ANNEXURE G.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT.

PROGRESS OF STUDIES, 1917-18.

Diploma Class.

ENGLISH :—

Prose—Hereward the Wake, complete.

Poetry—Julius Caesar.

Composition—General Subjects.

Grammar—General.

Moral Instruction—Macnaghten's "Common Thoughts on Serious Subjects" and General Subjects.

Extra English—"The Happy Warrior" by Henry Newbolt.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

History of England—Complete.

History of India—The Hindu Period and Mahomedan Period.

Geography—General knowledge of the world and a more detailed knowledge of the British Empire and particularly of India and revision.

VERNACULAR :—

(1) GUJARATI—

Prose—Karan Ghelo, pp. 1-160.

Poetry—Premanand's Nalakhyan, lines 1-1,000.

Grammar—Full Parsing according to Taylor's Grammar.

Petition Reading.

Translation—Passages from the Prose Book.

(2) MARATHI—

Prose—Gadyaratnamala by Govind S. Bapat, pp. 1-120.

Poetry—Navnit—Nal Damyanti Akhyan and Kachopakhyan.

Grammar—Full parsing.

Petition Reading—(Modi.)

Translation—Passages from the Prose Book.

MATHEMATICS :—

Arithmetic—Hall and Steven's and Sim's School Arithmetic, Course complete.

Algebra—Wilkinson's 4 parts complete.

Geometry—Godfrey and Siddon's 3 books complete.

SCIENCE :—

Dr. E. G. Hill's course for Chiefs' Colleges.

Class II(A).

ENGLISH :—

Prose—Heroes and Heroic Deeds of the Great War, pp. 1-119.

Poetry—Battle of Lake Regillus, complete.

Pathmala—Select pieces from "Lalita Dukh Darshak" and "Vanraj Chavdo".

Composition—General Subjects.

Grammar—Full Parsing and Analysis of simple, complex and compound sentences.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

History of England—From the Revolution to the end of the Napoleonic Wars (The Empire History).

History of India—The Students' History of India by A. Karim Ghosh pp. 257-279. Mogul period from Babar to Shahjehan.

Geography—Africa, South-America, Australia and revision.

VERNACULAR :—

GUJARATI—

Prose and Poetry—Lalita Dukh Darshak Natak, complete.
Grammar—Full Parsing.
Translation—Select passages from the Prose Book.

URDU—

Prose—Ramoz Quran, 60 pages.
Poetry—Alasar, 2 parts.
Grammar—Whole of Unjuman Himaet-e-Islam.

MATHEMATICS :—

Arithmetic—Simple and Compound Interest, Present Worth and Discount, Profit and Loss and revision.
Algebra—Wilkinson's Algebra, Part III, up to Problems leading to Simultaneous Equations.
Geometry—Godfrey and Siddon's, Book II, complete and revision.

SCIENCE :—

The Chiefs' Colleges syllabus in Science, up to introduction of Hydrogen.

SANSKRIT :—

Bhandarkar's First Book—First 15 Lessons.

PERSIAN :—

Prose—Selection from Persian by Kanga, pp. 1-54.
Poetry— Do. do. pp. 1-20.
A Guide to Composition Book III.

Class III (A).

ENGLISH :—

Prose—The Indian Heroes, pp. 42-147.
Grammar—Full Parsing, Analysis of simple sentences.
Pathmala—Well's Part III, Lessons 1-15; Extra Lessons 1-10.
Composition and Dictation.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

History of England—James I to Anne, pp. 97-140.
History of India—Fraser's First History of India, pp. 118-161.
Geography—Europe and revision.

VERNACULAR :—

(1) GUJARATI—

Prose—Vanraj Chavdo, pp. 90-212.
Poetry—Premanand's "Mamerun", complete.
Grammar—Full Parsing.
Composition—Essay-writing.
Translation—Passages from the English Prose Book.

(2) MARATHI—

Prose—Marathi VIIth Book, complete, and Ramdas' Life, pp. 1-40.
Poetry—Navnit-Bharatbhav, complete, and Karmaparva, 170 lines.
Grammar—Full Parsing.
Composition and Translation—Same as Gujarati.

(3) URDU—

(Progress of three months).

Prose—Book V, pp. 1-50 and 5 poems of the same book.
Grammar—First Book of Urdu Grammar, complete.

MATHEMATICS :—

Arithmetic—Unitary Method, Simple and Compound Interest and revision.
Algebra—Wilkinson's Part II to Simultaneous Equations and Simple Problems and revision.
Geometry—Godfrey and Siddon's Book I, 24 Theorems.

SCIENCE :—

The Chiefs' Colleges Syllabus, III Class course up to Introduction to Chemistry, omitting Lever.

SANSKRIT :—

Bhandarkar's First Book, First seven Lessons.

PERSIAN :—

First Steps in Persian—Lessons 1-10.

Grammar—Hints on Persian Reading.

Class III(B).

ENGLISH :—

Prose—"England and the English" to page 68.

Pathmala—Well's Book II, First 19 Lessons.

Grammar—Full Parsing and Analysis of simple sentences.

Dictation.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

History of India—Marsden's Vernacular Indian History, from early European Settlements to Marquis Wellesley (1805).

Geography—Asia in detail, and the World in broad outlines and revision.

VERNACULAR :—

GUJARATI—

Prose—Rasmala, pp. 174-230, and pp. 121-140.

Poetry—Dalpat-Kavya. "Samp-Laxmi Samvad", lines 254.

Recitation—100 lines.

Grammar—Full Parsing.

MATHEMATICS :—

Arithmetic—Vulgar Fractions, Non-recurring Decimals, Proportion—Simple and Compound, and Introduction of Simple Interest.

Algebra—To Division and Introduction to Simple Equations.

Geometry—Book I, Theorems 1 to 9 (omitting 4 and 5).

SCIENCE :—

From the 4th Class Course up to end of "Density".

SANSKRIT :—

Bhandarker's First Book, First six Lessons.

Class V.

ENGLISH :—

Prose—Little Folk in many Lands, pp. 1-80.

Grammar—Parsing of easy words.

Pathmala—Well's Part I, Lessons 13 to 28.

Dictation and Copy-writing.

VERNACULAR :—

(1) GUJARATI—

Prose—Fourth Book, 38 Lessons. Gujarati Fifth Book, 46 Lessons.

Poetry—Three Poems from the Gujarati IV Book, 4 Poems from the Gujarati V Book, and some portion from the Dalpat-Kavya, Part I.

Recitation—First two Lessons from the Fifth Book and two from the Fourth Book.

Grammar—According to the Tables.

Dictation and Copy-writing.

(2) URDU—

Prose—Third Book, pp. 1-72.

Poetry—Two Poems from the Third Book and one from the Fifth Book.

Grammar—Hints on the Reading of Urdu, Book I, pp. 1-20.

Copy-writing.

(3) HINDI—

Prose—Hindi Third Book, pp. 53 to the end. Sangrah Shiromani, pp. 1-21, Hindi Reader No. IV, First 16 Lessons.

Poetry—Selected poems from Brahmanand Bhajan Mala, Poems on pages 21, 93, 100, 102, 124, 153, 156.

Grammar—Simple Parsing of all Parts of Speech.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

History—Some easy stories from Vernacular Indian History by Marsden and from Babar to Akbar, complete.

Geography—The British Possessions. The British Isles in some detail and revision.

MATHEMATICS :—

Arithmetic—Reduction, Compound Addition, &c., to Division, Fractions (Reduction of Fractions and Addition and Subtraction) and revision.

Class VI.

VERNACULAR :—

Prose—Gujarati Readers III, Lessons 1-30 and Revision of Reader II.

Grammar—Full Parsing of Noun and Pronoun and distinction of Parts of Speech.

Dictation—Portion seen.

Pathmala—Part I, 6 Lessons.

ARITHMETIC :—

H.C.F., L.C.M., Reductions, Compound Additions, Subtractions, Multiplications, Divisions.

Tables—1×1 to 20×10.

HISTORY :—

Selected stories from Marsden's Easy Stories of Indian History in Vernacular.

GEOGRAPHY :—

Detailed knowledge of Bombay Presidency and a little of India.

ENGLISH :—

"Second Term in English", 5 Lessons and "Little Amy and Big Bob".

Class VII.

ENGLISH :—

Easy sentences taught by the Direct Method.

ARITHMETIC :—

Simple Additions, Subtractions, Multiplications and Divisions.

Tables—1×1 to 20×1.

GEOGRAPHY :—

Geographical Terms and detailed knowledge of Kathiawar.

GUJARATI :—

DIVISION (A).

Prose—Readers Fifth.

Poetry—Lessons 7, 24, 42, 54.

Parsing—Easy words.

DIVISION (B).

Prose—Readers III, Lessons 1-32.

Poetry—Lessons 7, 8, 16.

Parsing—Easy words.

DIVISION (C).

Prose—Readers II.

Poetry—2, 5, 10, 15, 34, 48, 52.

Parsing—Easy words.

---o---

TIME TABLE.

RAJKUMAR

WINTER

CLASS

TIME.	DIPLOMA CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
			MONDAYS AND
10—10-45	Arithmetic and Geometry.	Science and English Grammar.	English History ... ..
10-45—11-30	Pathmala and Translation.	Science and Arithmetic ...	English Prose ... ...
11-30—12-15	Indian History, Science.	English History, Indian History.	Sanskrit, Gujarati ...
12-15—1	English Grammar, Science.	Geometry and Algebra ...	Gujarati, Pathmala ...
2—2-45	English Poetry	Gujarati, Pathmala ...	Science, Arithmetic ...
2-45—3-30	Geometry, Algebra, Sanskrit.	Sanskrit	Science, Morals ... ...
3-30—4	Geography, Vernacular ...	Arithmetic, Geography ...	Translation, Sanskrit ...
			TUESDAYS AND
10—10-45	Arithmetic	English Poetry	Arithmetic, Indian History.
10-45—11-30	English Prose, Geography.	Indian History, Geometry.	Geometry, Examination...
11-30—12-15	English History, Vernacular, Sanskrit.	Sanskrit, English History.	.....
12-15—1	Morals, English Poetry ...	Morals, Arithmetic ...	Algebra, Gujarati... ...
2—2-45	Algebra	English Prose	English Prose ... ...
2-45—3-30	Science	Gujarati	Gujarati, Algebra... ...
3-30—4	Science	Algebra, Translation ...	Pathmala, Sanskrit ...
			WEDNESDAYS AND
10—10-45	Geometry	English History, Science.	English Composition, English Dictation.
10-45—11-30	Vernacular, Sanskrit ...	English Prose, Sanskrit ...	Geometry, Science ...
11-30—12-15	English History	Geometry, Geography ...	Gujarati, Aithmetic ...
12-15—1	English Prose	Science, English Prose ...	Geography ... ...
1—1-30	Algebra, Indian History...	Science, Algebra	Indian History, Geometry.

COLLEGE.

TERM, 1918.

TIME TABLE.

FOURTH CLASS.	FIFTH CLASS.	SIXTH CLASS.	SEVENTH CLASS.
THURSDAYS.			
Gujarati	English Prose, Gujarati.	Geography, Gujarati Dictation.	Mental Arithmetic.
English Prose ...	Arithmetic	Pathmala	English Prose.
.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian History ...	Gujarati Copy ...	English Prose	Vernacular.
Geometry	Gujarati, Geography.	English Copy	English Copy.
Translation, Gujarati Examination.	English Copy, Pathmala.	Mental Arithmetic, Arithmetic.	English Examination, Arithmetic.
English Copy, Arithmetic.	Gujarati Dictation, English Prose.	Gujarati...	.....
FRIDAYS.			
Science	English Prose ...	Gujarati, Map-drawing.	Gujarati Dictation, Map-drawing.
English Prose ...	Arithmetic	Gujarati...	English, Vernacular.
.....	.....	... .	.....
Arithmetic, Algebra...	Arithmetic, Algebra.	Geography, Indian History.	Vernacular.
Geography	Vernacular	Arithmetic	Arithmetic.
Pathmala	Pathmala, Geography.	Gujarati Copy	Gujarati Copy.
Gujarati	Carpentry	Carpentry	.....
SATURDAYS.			
Arithmetic, English Grammar.	English Prose, Gujarati Examination.	English Dictation, Morals.	Geography, Morals.
English Dictation Morals.	Gujarati, Morals ...	Translation, English Prose.	English Prose.
Sanskrit	.....	.....	.....
Gujarati Dictation, Arithmetic.	English Examination, English Dictation.	Arithmetic	Arithmetic.
Map-drawing, Gujarati.	Arithmetic, Map-drawing.	Gujarati...	Vernacular.

ANNEXURE H.

STATEMENT showing the number of boys following the different courses, 1917-18.

Class.	Number of boys.	Science or Classical Language.			Vernacular.			Advanced Mathematics.	Remarks.
		Science.	Classical Language.		Gujarati.	Marathi.	Urdu.		
			Sanskrit.	Persian.					
Diploma Class	4	4	.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	
Class II A	6	6	5	1	5	.....	1	6	
„ III A	4	4	3	1	2	1	1	4	
„ III B	9	9	6	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	
„ V	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	
„ VI	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	
„ VII	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	

ANNEXURE J.

The Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

1917.

We inspected the College on March 12th and following days.

Buildings and Grounds.—The buildings and grounds are maintained in excellent order.

Staff.—The Principal is the only Englishman in the College, and his work is extraordinarily heavy. Though the number of the boys is small, their activities are as many as in the larger Colleges, and the organisation and supervision rests on one man, instead of the usual complement of three Englishmen.

We suggest that when new members of the Indian Staff are recruited, they should undergo a period of probation, to be followed by technical training, before they are confirmed.

Classes and Numbers.—There are now seven classes containing 33 boys. The three highest at present are termed I B., II B., III B., and most of the pupils will require another year to complete the course for the class. There is no fifth class this year. Owing to the small number of pupils it is possible to give much attention to each individual.

Physical Training.—We saw the drill, riding, cricket, squash-racquets and tennis, and came into close contact with the boys at games and in some cases at meals in the Principal's house. The swimming bath was closed temporarily: football and hockey also are played.

In school and out, the boys are always smart, frank and friendly, and their attitude reflects the greatest credit on the Principal who inspires both his staff and pupils with his own enthusiasm and courtesy.

The system of Musahibs continues, and only time will remove it.

English.—In the lowest class (7) the teaching of English begins with the alphabet. The direct method of teaching has not been fully adopted, and in class (6) the system of translation from the Vernacular into English tends to reproduce in English words the idiom of the Vernacular. The use of the Article proves a difficulty in some classes, particularly II B. Reading is fairly good, though sometime monotonous, and the words are run together. The accent and pronunciation of a few boys, who joined the College, after spending years at other schools, are below the general standard. In class III B less use of the Vernacular might have been made during the English lesson, and the lesson on history (by a temporary teacher) was delivered in English too fast for the boys to understand. Class II which is regularly taken by the Principal showed a high standard of English. I suggest that the direct method of teaching be introduced from the beginning, that the Gujarati Pathmala be dropped; dictation might be combined with the reading lessons, and in place of two periods a week for copy-writing, one line might be done each day.

Handwriting.—In most classes greater attention is needed, in order that writing whether hurried or slow may not fall below a certain standard.

History.—In the lower classes easy stories are taught, but maps should be used more often. In class IV the teaching was good but no map was used. In III B maps from the text-book are copied and the copies thrown away: these copies might be coloured and used for comparison of different periods. In the higher classes I recommend the teaching on the lines shown in Keatinge and Fraser's History of England. Some knowledge of the kinds of evidence and tracing of effects to causes will be not less valuable than the facts of history to these pupils.

Carpentry.—I saw both the actual work in the class and the finished articles made by students. The work is practical and popular and of great educational and social value.

Mathematics.—The mathematics throughout is good.

The arithmetic in the two lowest classes deserves special mention. The boys in these classes have made a very good beginning and should do well later on.

In class IV, there is room for improvement in the teaching of arithmetic. More use might be made of concrete examples. There is a considerable difference in standard between the boys in the class.

Science.—The Science Laboratory has been greatly improved during the year by removing the gallery in the lecture theatre, rebuilding the porch and carrying out general repairs. In consultation with the Science Master we have drawn up plans for refurnishing the lecture theatre and discussed arrangements for a water supply whereby this room will become available for practical work in addition to the one already used. This work is to be shortly taken in hand.

A black-board ruled in squares is badly wanted, in the laboratory.

Apparatus and chemicals are kept in an orderly manner and are in excellent condition. The general management of the Laboratory is good. As regards the teaching there is room for improvement in the general method of treatment. Too much attention is given to book work and routine experiments and too little to the development of originality and the spirit of scientific inquisitiveness. For example in class I B, the boys have prepared and collected hydrogen by the action of acids on metals but could give no reasons for saying that the gas comes from the acids and not from the metal. They were able to give an account of the general properties of acids but could suggest no method for finding out which of the two or more vessels of acidulated water contained the most acid. Again, although definitions of specific heat and latent heat were correctly given and methods of determining them were known and had been carried out experimentally, the boys were unable to explain the fact that when equal quantities of water and kerosine oil were exposed to the sun in similar vessels under similar conditions the temperature of the water rose more slowly than the kerosine oil nor could they correctly explain why sprinkling water on the ground lowered the temperature.

Geography.—A special room is set apart for the teaching of geography. It is well furnished with the necessary materials and the subject is well taught throughout the College. Free use is made of practical work including the making of models in the lower classes some of which were very well done.

In class VI we think perhaps too much has been attempted in the time.

Generally we found the courses well arranged and the staff keenly interested in their work. The Principal has much more to do than should fall to one man, but there is no trace of any relaxation of discipline or tone in the school. Perhaps the most striking feature is the friendliness of the boys and the atmosphere of an English home throughout the school.

Sd. K. S. CALDWELL.

Sd. KILROE.

GENERAL NOTE ON CHIEFS' COLLEGES.

Our attention was drawn this year to the question of the careers open to students after leaving the Colleges. This matter does not concern us directly, but we have some doubt whether in afterlife the best possible use is made of those students who have been trained under conditions so favourable and so exceptional.

The Council of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, desires to adopt the Matriculation Examination in place of the Diploma Examination, and has requested the College authorities to make the necessary arrangements, if possible. At Indore the Matriculation has practically displaced the Diploma. At Ajmere and Lahore there is no desire for any change. If the Matriculation Examination be adopted at Rajkot, we agree with the Principal that it would be well if students from Rajkot appear for the Allahabad Matriculation, if arrangements can be made: this would afford a means of comparison with the College at Indore. At the same time we consider that the limitation of the course which the adoption of the Matriculation would involve would be a matter for regret.

The success of the Queen Mary's College, Lahore, which was instituted for the education of girls of a class corresponding to the boys of the Aitchison College, suggests that similar institutions might well be established in other places. We feel that the education and training of the boys in Colleges cannot produce the full beneficial effect on the country until similar institutions undertake the training and education of the girls.

The preparatory Schools for the Aitchison College, under the control of the authorities of Queen Mary's College, Lahore, has already more than justified its existence, and proved most welcome to the authorities of the Aitchison College.

Further we wish to suggest that for the younger boys in Chiefs' Colleges the whole or part of the training of Boy Scout should be introduced, in order to stimulate more powerfully than can be done by games, initiative, the right use of freedom and above all the habit of personal service. We feel that in recent years at any rate successive inspectors might have laid more emphasis on the good work which is being done by the Chiefs' Colleges outside the class room. The Chiefs' Colleges possess many advantages over the ordinary schools of India for character-making and indirect moral training. The most important of these is perhaps the fact the boys living in the College compounds are daily, indeed hourly, contact with the Staff. This intimacy leads to the pleasantest relations between master and boy and enables the former to exert his influence in the best possible way. The general result is that an atmosphere corresponding closely to that of an English Public School is created and that, we think, is not to be found in the ordinary schools of the country.

Again the accommodation for, and the organisation of, games combined with the actual part taken in them by the Staff do much to further the spirit which we have already noted and to produce a frank manly type of boy. The care, moreover, which is given to the religious training of the boys in School, the daily services in the various religions in beautiful buildings tend in a very marked way to militate against the evil which is often to be found elsewhere, when western ideas are planted and the old religious tree is allowed to wither through neglect.

These things added to the beautiful surroundings of the Colleges cannot, we think, fail to have a permanent influence on the boys of the Colleges and that this is so would seem to be proved by the affection which many old boys display for their school and the generous financial support which they are ready to give it.

———o———

ANNEXURE J.

Detailed Results of the Annual Examination,

1918.

Diploma Class.

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Science.	Vernacular.		Total.	Remarks.
	Full Marks.								
1	K. S. Natwarsinhji ...	Results have not been declared.							
2	„ Pratapsinhji ...								
3	„ Shivajirao ...								
4	„ Jorawarsinhji ...								

Class II(*a*).

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Science.	Sanskrit or Persian.	Vernacular.	Total.	Remarks.
	Full Marks.	125	100	120	80	100	75	600	
1	K. S. Champaksinhji ...	68	76	93	60	66	34	397	
2	„ Ramsinhji ...	68	61	84	54	50	36	353	
3	„ Narsisinhji ...	57	51	97	47	50	33	335	
4	„ Kishorsinhji ...	69	73	62	61	18	39	322	
5	„ Madhavsinhji ...	55	58	43	50	48	28	277	
6	„ Mahomed Badruddin.	59	38	10	...	49	56	212	

Prize Winners :—

K. S. Champaksinhji ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.

„ Dajiraj ... ... Amra Vala Good Conduct Medal.

„ Ramsinhji ... ... Extra Class Prize.

„ Kishorsinhji ... ... Fergusson Gold Medal.

Class III(*a*).

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Science.	Sanskrit or Persian.	Vernacular.	Total.	Remarks.
	Full Marks.	120	100	100	80	100	100	600	
1	K. S. Gajendrasinhji ...	69	59	58½	46	62	54	348½	
2	,, Santajirao ...	56½	58	55	39	58	72½	339	
3	,, Gigawala ...	52½	43	42½	51	15	45	249	
4	,, Abdul Aziz ...	51½	40½	28½	10	47	57	224½	

Prize Winner :—

K. S. Gajendrasinhji ... ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.

Class III(*b*).

No.	Subjects.	English.	Vernacular.	Mathematics.	History and Geography.	Science.	Sanskrit.	Total.	Remarks.
	Full Marks.	120	120	100	100	60	100	600	
1	K. S. Dulipsinhji ...	59	64	73	62	47	47	352	
2	,, Jayvantsinhji ...	74	64	65	64	31	50	348	
3	,, Amrawala ...	63	65	42	59	42	40	311	
4	,, Champrajwala ...	47	45	65	39	29	24	249	
5	,, Fatehsinhji ...	70	58	43	52	25	5	253	
6	,, Devawala ...	21	40	31	26	13	19	150	
7	,, Bhimsinhji ...	21	31	16	7	18	...	111	
8	,, Sahebkhanji ...	19	32	34	9	13	...	128	
9	,, Dipsinhji... ...	4	9	...	...	7	...	20	

Prize Winners :—

K. S. Dulipsinhji ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.

,, Jayvantsinhji ... Extra Class Prize.

Class V.

No.	Subjects.	English.	Vernacular.	History and Geography.	Arithmetic.	Total.	Remarks.
	Full Marks.	150	150	100	100	500	
1	K. S. Pravinsinhji	117	86	58	85	346	
2	„ Umedsinghji	76	74	58	45	253	
3	„ Ala Khachar	72	74	54	64	264	
4	„ Pratapsinhji	73	50	34	39	196	
5	„ Mahomed Sadiq	102	89	40	34	265	

Prize Winner :—

K. S. Pravinsinhji ... ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.

Class VI.

No.	Subjects.	English.	Vernacular.	Arithmetic.	History and Geography.	Total.	Remarks.
	Full Marks.	150	150	100	100	500	
1	K. S. Laxmanwala	86	77½	51	61	275½	
2	„ Jabardastkhanji	64	57½	69	53	243½	
3	„ Bahadursinhji	62½	60	62	33	217½	
4	„ Ajitsinghji	117	82	63	47	309	
5	„ Rawatwala	76	54	75	46	251	
6	„ Indrasinhji	72½	71	53	48	244½	

Prize Winners :—

K. S. Laxmanwala ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.

„ Ajitsinghji ... Extra Class Prize.

Class VII.

No.	Subjects.	English.	Vernacular.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Total.	Remarks.
	Full Marks.	100	150	100	50	400	
1	K. S. Harichandrasinhji... ...	60	74	46	20	200	
2	„ Banesinhji	60	84	34	24	202	
3	„ Amra Khachar	45	52	33	17	147	
4	„ Karansinhji...	70	63	54	35	222	
5	„ Jiva Khachar	25	50	28	15	118	

Prize Winner:—

K. S. Harichandrasinhji ... ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.

N.B.—In awarding the Diamond Jubilee Prizes Tennis marks are also taken into account.

ANNEXURE K.

CHIEFS' COLLEGES.

DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, 1918.

English Prose—Hereward the Wake.

(Only four questions to be attempted.)

1. Who were—Herluin, Martin Lightfoot, Brand, Godiva, Gyda, Sigtryg Ranaldsson?
2. What were Hereward's plans for the reconquest of England from the Normans and why did they miscarry?
3. Who was Alftruda? Give a brief account of the chief events related of her in your text book.
4. Describe briefly why Hereward determined to gain possession of the mare Swallow and how he carried out his determination.
5. Write short notes on:—Berserker, Accolade, torc, floating-sow, blots in his scutcheon.
6. Give a brief account of the attacks by the Normans on Hereward's camp at Ely.

English Poetry—Julius Caesar—2½ hours.

1. Paraphrase and give the context of *any three* of the following passages:—

   (*a*) Fates we will know your pleasures.
   That we shall die, we know; 'tis but the time
   And drawing days out, that men stand upon.

   (*b*) And Caesar's spirit, ranging for revenge,
   With Ate by his side come hot from hell,
   Shall in these confines with a monarch's voice
   Cry "Havoc" and let slip the dogs of war.

   (*c*) There is a tide in the affairs of men,
   Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune
   Omitted, all the voyage of their life
   Is bound in shallows and in miseries.

   (*d*) I grant I am a woman; but withal
   A woman that Lord Brutus took to wife.
   I grant I am a woman; but withal
   A woman well reputed, Cato's daughter.
   Think you I am no stronger than my sex
   Being so fathered and so husbanded?

2. Give the names of the conspirators against Caesar and state very briefly (not more than three lines in each case) what you know of their motives.
3. Describe carefully the action of the Roman mob throughout the play. What characteristics does Shakespeare give to the mob?
4. Write short notes on the *first three* and on *any three of the remaining five* sentences and phrases:—set on, and leave no ceremony out; images.....deck'd with ceremonies; Caesar, I never stood on ceremonies; dearer than Plutus' mine; stemming it with hearts of controversy; the genius and the mortal instruments are then in council; the Ides of March; they rob the Hybla bees.
5. "The virtues of Caesar are set forth in the speeches of other characters in the play, his weaknesses in his own speeches." Criticize this statement.

Essay and General Knowledge—2½ hours.

---

1. Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—
   (*a*) Perseverance.
   (*b*) The advantages of travel.
   (*c*) The present effect of the war on India.
   (*d*) How you would plan a house for your own use.

2. Give the names of the countries—
   (*a*) that are at war with Germany;
   (*b*) that are neutral.

3. Who are:—

M. Trotzky.	Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu.
Lord Northcliffe.	Sir Sankaran Nair.
Enver Pasha.	Sir Asutosh Mukherji.

4. Where are the following and what do you know of their recent history:—

Ypres.	Gorizia.
Verdun.	Falkland Islands.
Gaza.	Vladivostok.

Translate into English.

Marks 25.

રાજમહેલ જલદીથી છંટાઇ ગયો. બીજી સણીએ ઇવતી નીકળી. સઘળો ખજનો સહીસલામત હાથ લાગ્યો. અને શહેરમાં સઘળી બાતે બંદોબસ્ત કરી અલફખાંએ અલાઉદીન બાદશાહની તરફથી ગુજરાતનું રાજ્ય કરવા માંડયું. રૂપસુંદરી માધવને જઇને મળી. ઘણા દાહાડના વિયોગ પછી તે ઘણી ઘણીઆણી પાછાં મલ્યાં. તેઓ ભેટયાં, રડયાં, તથા હર્ષનાં બીજાં સઘળાં ચીન્હો તેઓએ દેખાડયાં. વહુ વરનો સંબંધ એવી રીતનો છે, અને જ્યારે તેઓની વચ્ચે નાનપણથી પ્રીતની મજબુત ગાંઠ બંધાએલી હોયછે, ત્યારે તે છુટવી ઘણી મુસ્કેલ થઇ પડે છે. મૃત્યુની તલવારથી જ્યારે તે કપાઇ જાય છે ત્યારે બેમાંથી જે જીવતું રહે છે તેના અંતઃકરણની દોરી કોઇવાર જોરથી તુટી જાય છે, અને તે વખતે જે ભારે કષ્ટ થાય છે તેનો વિચાર જેને દુઃખ વીત્યું હોય તેજ કરી શકે. માધવના સંબંધમાં તે ગાંઠ કાંઇ તુટેલી ન હતી, પણ તુટવા બરોબર હતી.

English.

(1) Translate into English:— 25.

चवथी गोष्ट ही आहे कीं, अजून पर्यंत राज कारण हाच आपला आयुष्याचा धंदा करून पार्लमेंटाच्या कामांतच आपला सर्व काळ घालविणाऱ्या मुत्सद्यानांच केवळ प्रधान मंडळाचीं द्वारें खुलीं असत; परंतु मिस्तर जॉर्जेच्या प्रधान मंडळांत उद्योग-धंदे व व्यापार यांत प्राविण्य मिळवून अप्रतिम व्यावहारिक ज्ञान मिळविलेल्या व पार्लमेंटाच्या कामांत मन न घातलेल्या इसमांचा प्रथमच समावेश झाला आहे. त्याच प्रमाणें युद्ध सामग्रीचा भरपूर पुरवठा करून किंवा त्यांच्यांत तूट आणून सांप्रतच्या युद्धांत यश किंवा अपजय आणून देणें हें पुष्कळ अंशीं ज्यांच्या हातांत आहे, अशा कामकरी-वर्गाच्या पुढाऱ्यांनां सुद्धां प्रथमच प्रधान मंडळांत घेतलें गेलें आहे. परंतु प्रधान मंडळा संबंधीं क्रांतीत संचीत महत्वाची गोष्ट ही आहे कीं साम्राज्य-विषयक बाबींचा विचार करण्या साठीं प्रधान मंडळांत स्वराज्योपभोगी वसाहती व हिन्दुस्तान यांच्या प्रतिनिधींना सामील करण्याची व्यवस्था झाली आहे. या मुळें साम्राज्याचा मध्यवर्ती राज्यकारभारांत मोठीच क्रांति घडुन आली आहे.

English History—2½ hours.

(Answer the first and not more than five other questions. At least two questions should be answered from each part of the paper.)

1. Write what you know of the condition of England before the Norman conquest. What were the chief causes and effects of the Norman conquest?

PART I.

2. Give the names of the Kings of England who were deposed between the Norman conquest and the accession of Henry VII. State briefly what led to the deposition of each king.
3. Give a short account (about 5 lines in each case) of *any four* of the following:—Thomas á Becket; Robert Bruce; the Barons' War; Agincourt; Warwick, the King-maker; John, Duke of Marlborough.
4. What were the chief reforms introduced by Henry VII? In what respects can his accession be said to introduce a new era in English history?
5. What were the chief difficulties with which William III had to contend after he had ascended the throne and how did he surmount them?
6. Give an account of the career of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

PART II.

7. What were the chief changes introduced by the Reform Act of 1832 and what were the ultimate effects of that Act?
8. Sketch the rise of British power in South Africa. What were the chief effects of the last Boer War.
9. What changes have taken place during the past five years in the state of parties and in the constitution of the Cabinet in England?
10. Give a brief account of the movement for the Repeal of the Corn Laws and of Sir Robert Peel's attitude to the movement.
11. Contrast the characters of Disraeli and Gladstone.

Indian History—2½ hours.

(Not more than six questions to be attempted. At least two questions should be taken from each part.)

PART I.

1. Give a brief account with approximate dates of the rise and decline of Buddhism in India.
2. Who were—Seleucus, Kanishka, Hiuen Tsang, Lakshman Sen, Porus?
3. Give a short account of the condition of India at the time of the invasion of Baber and a sketch of the invasion itself.
4. Estimate Akbar's qualities as a ruler and give a short account of his system of administration.

PART II.

5. What were the main charges brought against Warren Hastings during his impeachment? To what extent do you consider him guilty in each case?
6. Sketch the history of the relations of the East India Company and of the Government of India with Afghanistan during the XIX century.
7. What have been the main effects of the building of railways in India?
8. Write short notes on *any four* of the following:—the Pindarees, the Ilbert Bill, the Penjdeh incident, Chitral, the Doctrine of Lapse, the Thugs.

Geography.

(Only six questions to be attempted.)

1. On the accompanying map of Asia mark and name the following :—
   (*a*) Bering Sea, Sea of Okhotsk, Malacca St., Gulf of Aden, Suez Canal.
   (*b*) The Rivers :—Tigris, Irawadi, Yang-tse Kiang, Yenesei, Hwang Ho.
   (*c*) Indicate the areas of greatest rainfall (*i.e.*, areas with a mean annual rainfall of over 80 inches).
2. Write a short essay on the Monsoons.
3. Explain :—
   (*i*) Why the temperature falls as the height above sea level increases.
   (*ii*) Why winds blow and what influence the rotation of the earth has on the direction of the wind.
   (*iii*) Why the Australian summer is so hot.
4. Write a short note on the uses of rivers and lakes, illustrating your remarks by reference to rivers and lakes of America and Africa.
5. Write a short note on the railways of India indicating the main lines on a sketch map and the importance of these to the general development of the country.
6. Give a brief description of one of the following :—(*a*) Africa; (*b*) Australia; (*c*) South America.
7. How would you travel from Calcutta to Vancouver? Mention the important places you would call at on the way and write a short note on the climate and the commercial importance of these places and of Vancouver itself.
8. Write short notes on three of the following :—
   (*i*) Ceylon; (*ii*) Java; (*iii*) Jamaica; (*iv*) Tasmania; (*v*) Madagascar.

Arithmetic.

(Only six questions to be attempted.)

1. (*a*) Multiply eight million, six hundred and forty-five thousand four hundred and thirty-two by two hundred and sixteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine.
   (*b*) Add $8{\cdot}432 + 1{\cdot}387 + 4{\cdot}3$.
   (*c*) Reduce $\frac{1}{4}$ of Rs. 1-5 As. to the decimal of Rs. 1-4 As.
2. (*a*) Find the prime factors of 23,413.
   (*b*) The front and back wheels of a carriage are respectively 30 inches and 40 inches in diameter. How far will the carriage travel before the two wheels are in exactly the same relative positions as they were at the start? ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$).
3. A clock loses 8·5 seconds an hour when the fire is alight and gains 5·1 seconds an hour when the fire is out, but on the whole it neither gains nor loses; how long in the 24 hours is the fire burning?
4. Find the compound interest on £1,397-11-3 for 3 years at 4%. Of what amount, due 3 years hence at 4 per cent. compound interest is £1,397-11-3 the present value?
5. By selling a certain article for Rs. 353-12 As.-2 P. I gain 7 per cent.; what did it cost me?
6. Two pieces of cloth of the same length cost Rs. 165 and Rs. 207-8 As. respectively and the price of the first was Rs. 4-2 As. per yard : what was the price per yard of the second? What is the gain or loss per cent. if the whole is sold at Rs. 5 per yard?
7. A, B and C rent a field for Rs. 500. A puts in 15 sheep for 4 months, B 24 sheep for 5 months and C 27 for 6 months; what share of the rent must each pay?
8. Find the total cost of making a circular well 28 ft. deep and 6 ft. in diameter. The cost of excavating is 1 anna per cu. ft. It is then lined with brick and chunam 1 ft. thick at 2½ As. per cu. ft. and the sides are plastered at Rs. 3-2 As. per 100 sq. ft. ($\pi = \frac{22}{7}$.)

Algebra.

(Only six questions to be attempted.)

1. Find the factors of: $66+5x-x^2$; $2x^3+6x^2-cx-3c$; $121x^6y^2-1$; $(x^2-x)^2-8(x^2-x)+12$.
2. Simplify $[(x-1)^2+2(x-1)(2x-1)+(2x-1)^2]\div(3x-2)$.
3. Illustrate graphically the variations in the values of the expressions $2x-11$ and $\frac{x-10}{2}$ with varying values of x and hence solve the equations $2x-y=11$ and $x-2y=10$.
4. Solve the equations $(x+1)(x+3)(x+5)=(x+7)(x+9)(x-7)$.
5. A does a journey of 42 miles in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours and B starting an hour later does the reverse journey in 4 hours. Find graphically as accurately as you can, how far their meeting place is from A's starting point. Test your result. In how many minutes after B's start were they first 20 miles apart?
6. Simplify $\frac{a^2-(b-c)^2}{(c+a)^2-b^2}+\frac{b^2-(c-a)^2}{(a+b)^2-c^2}+\frac{c^2-(a-b)^2}{(b+c)^2-a^2}$
7. The majority against a certain motion is equal to 6% per cent. of the total number voting. If 12 of those who voted against the motion had voted for it, the motion would have been carried by a single vote. Find the numbers voting on each side.
8. Solve the equations:—(*i*) $x=\frac{x+4}{x-1}$

   (*ii*) $x^2-1+x^3-x=0$.

Geometry.

(Only six questions to be attempted of which *No.* 5 *must be one.*)

1. Prove that if one straight line cutting two other straight lines makes the alternate angles equal, the two straight lines are parallel. State the converse of this and prove that the opposite angles of a parallelogram are equal to one another.
2. Prove that the sum of the interior angles of any convex polygon together with four right angles is equal to twice as many right angles as the polygon has sides.

   If you ride a bicycle once round a triangular track what is the sum of the angles through which you have turned.
3. If AB and CD are two equal chords of a circle the centre of which is O prove that the angle AOB=angle COD.

   If the chords intersect at a point E outside the circle prove that BE=DE.
4. Give a geometrical proof of the algebrical identity $(a+b)^2=a^2+2ab+b^2$.
5. From a point E outside a circle two straight lines EDC and EBA are drawn cutting the circumference in the points D, C, B and A. If EBA passes through the centre O of the circle and if ED is equal to the radius of the circle prove that the angle CEA is equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ angle COA. Test this by drawing an accurate figure and measuring the angles.
6. What is the locus of a point equidistant from two intersecting straight lines? What conditions must a quadrilateral satisfy in order that it may be possible to inscribe a circle in it?
7. On a given base construct two triangles in one of which the vertical angle is equal to twice the other.
8. If two chords of a circle intersect either inside or outside the circle prove that the rectangle contained by the parts of the one is equal to the rectangle contained by the parts of the other.
9. If a straight line touch a circle and from the point of contact a chord be drawn, prove that the angles which the chord makes with the tangent are equal to the angles in the alternate segments.

GUJARATI PAPER.

Section I.

Prose, Poetry and Grammar.

I. Paraphrase giving context.— Marks 25.

(*a*) "વલ્મીકે થઇછે નિમગ્ન અરધી કાયજ જેની લલી,
લાંબી સર્પતણી વિટાઇ ઉરને એને બધી કાંચળી;
કંઠે જીર્ણ થએલ વેલ તરૂની ચોપાસ કંઠી બની
તે પીડા કરતી જણાય તપસી કેરા ગળાને ધણી" 4

(*b*) Parse the words underlined in the above 6

(*c*) "નિમગ્ન"માં ધાતુ કયો છે તે કહો.
"ઉર" ઉપરથી વિશેષણ આપો.
"જણાય" ઉપરથી નામ આપો... 6

II. Give the meanings of the following words :—
"પુણ્યશ્લોક, સ્વ્યસાચી, પાણિગ્રહણ, સુધાકર, ગોદડો"... 5

Paraphrase :—

"અનંગ અનળ તે નળને પ્રગટયો, વન ગયો વહ્નિ સમાન;
હ્રયે બેઠો, ચિંતામાં પેઠો, લાગ્યો આકુળ વ્યાકુળ થવા.
એવે સકળ પંખીનો રાજા દીઠો પૃથ્વી માંય;
વૃક્ષ તણે થડ નિદ્રા કરીને, ઉભોછે એક પાય.
તેને દેખી નળ મનમાં હરખ્યો, ભેદ કરી પરવરીઓ;
અંબર ઓઢી અંગ સંકોડી, શ્વાસ રૂંધન કરીઓ.
દ્રુમ થડ પુંઠે નળ ભડ આવ્યો બેસી આવો ચાલ્યો;
લાંબો કર કરી લઘુલાઘવીમાં, પંખીનો પગ ઝાલ્યો. 4

25

Section II.

Write a short essay of about 20 lines in Gujarati on one of the following subjects :—

(1) સ્વાર્પણ (Self-sacrifice).
(2) દાન કરતાં દયા ભલી (Mercy is better than charity).
(3) દેશ સેવા (Patriotism).
(4) જ્ઞાન એજ શક્તિ છે (Knowledge is power).
(5) તમારી પસંદગીની રમત (Your favourite game) .... 8 marks.

Marks 8.

Translate into Gujarati the following :—

"Our Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria of blessed memory with the rarest prescience of true statesmanship set an excellent example, when she began to learn Hindustani at an advanced age. Her son His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught when Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay forces, addressed the soldiers on parade in Hindustani. He was the most popular chief the Bombay Army ever had, for the simple reason that the Royal Duke possessed the key to open the hearts of the people and to approach them subsequently. These examples give us an example of the imperial value of learning the language of the country over which one rules or where one has to serve as Agent or Lieutenant of his Sovereign. The London School of Oriental Studies has not come into existence—a day too soon. It has a great future of an almost imperial mission to carry out, if it works in the right way and in the right spirit".

Marathi—PAPER No. 1.

I. Explain with reference to context—

(*a*) कुलज-कीर्तिचा लोभी.

(*b*) प्रिय, पुत्र, भसित, मिश्रीत, मधु

(*c*) लोकीं नसे नलयश स्तुतना विलोकीं

(*d*) कठिण समय येतां कोण कामास येतो

(*e*) संपुर्ण नित्य असता नसता कलंकी ।
हा चंद्र हें मुख असें मग कोण शंकी ॥

(*f*) आम्हीं असों नृपसुते तरि कांचनाचे.

(*g*) दुराग्रही मूर्ख मनुष्याचें समाधान व्हावयाचें नाहीं 10

II. Paraphrase (into Marathi) :—

(*a*) हें पांचवें मजसि येईल काय कामा ॥
ऐसें नृपा नवद पूरित-लोक-कामा ॥
मोलें उणें व्यजन सें धरितां पुढारी ॥
छाया करी तपन-दीप्तिसही निवारी ॥

(*b*) कच सिद्ध होय जों तों शुक्रसुताला मनोहरा-उचिता ॥
सकर-ग्रहार्थ विनवी बहु आवडली सुविद्यता शुचिता ॥ 10

III. Name and dissolve the compounds underlined in question No. 2.(*a*) ... 5

Marathi—PAPER No. 2.

1. Translate into Marathi :—

"We must be careful not to undermine independence in our anxiety to relieve distress. There is always the initial difficulty that whatever is done for men, takes from them a great stimulus to work, and weakens the feeling of independence; all creatures which depend on others tend to become parasites. It is important, therefore, as far as possible, not so much to give a man bread, as to put him in the way of earning it for himself; not to give direct aid, but to help others to help themselves. The world is so complex that we must all inevitably owe much to our neighbours; but, as far as possible, every man should stand on his own feet." 8

2. Write a short essay in Marathi on **सुधारणा** 8

(*N.B.*—Nine marks are reserved for Modi file reading).

Science.

(Only six questions to be attempted.)

1. What is meant by the density of a substance? How would you compare the densities of two pieces of mineral?
2. What unit do you use for measuring quantities of heat? What do you understand by the term specific heat?

You have a kilogram of copper and 500 grams of water each at 20° C. Find the ratio between the quantities of heat in each. How much heat will be required to raise the temperature of the copper to 25° C.? (Specific heat of copper=0·092; water=1·0.)

3. What experiments would you perform to illustrate the laws of the reflection of light?
4. What is a magnet? How would you make one? Describe exactly how, with the aid of a compass and a map, you could find your way to a particular place across country.
5. Describe methods by means of which other forms of energy may be converted into electrical energy indicating any important applications that have been made of them.
6. What experiments would you perform with a view to demonstrating the chemical nature of water?
7. What are acids? What are their general properties? How would you examine two lemons with a view to finding out which contained the more acid?
8. Write a short essay on the Atmosphere.
9. Name three compounds of oxygen. Describe experiments by means of which you could prove that they contain oxygen. How would you determine the percentage of oxygen on any one of them?

ANNEXURE L.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT.

Winter Term, 1918.

GAMES TIME-TABLE.

Days.	SENIORS.		JUNIORS.	
	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.
Monday	Riding School.	Tennis.	Riding School.	Cricket nets.
Tuesday	Riding.	Cricket nets.	Riding.	Tennis.
Wednesday	Football.	Football or Cricket.	Foot-drill.	Football or Cricket.
Thursday	Tent-pegging.	Tennis.	Riding exercise.	Cricket nets.
Friday...	Football.	Cricket nets.	Football.	Tennis.
Saturday	Riding.	Football.	Riding.	Football.
Sunday	Voluntary Tennis.	Tennis.	Voluntary Tennis.	Tennis.

Swimming—According to Season.

ANNEXURE M.

Prize-giving Speeches. December 1917.

Mr. MACONOCHIE, YOUR HIGHNESS, CHIEFS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Another year has passed away and once more it is my privilege to welcome our Guests to this Annual function. You, Sir, are presiding over our Prize-giving for the third time, and I fear it must tax you to find something new to say on a theme so limited in its scope in one way as a Prize-distribution, though education, of which it is one of the stepping-stones, is in itself unlimited. We welcome you very warmly and none regret more than we do that Mrs. Maconochie is still unable to return to India. But I am sure she is present in heart with us today in the same way that my own wife is. I hope our Old Boys realise what their presence here today means to us, for, besides the pleasure of meeting them again, we take their coming in such numbers to signify approval of the way in which the College is trying to carry out the objects with which the Chiefs of Kathiawar founded it nearly 50 years ago. If I am right there we have a stimulus and encouragement in our work which nothing else could possibly give us. In the same way I trust the presence of so many Political Officers may be taken as setting the seal of approbation upon our attempts. The encouragement of Old Boys and Political Officers is, as it were, the breath of our nostrils: were it withdrawn the animation of the College would be suspended. The fact that I am able to say today that our affairs are in a very promising condition is a sure proof that we enjoy this most vital encouragement.

When I had the honour of addressing you, Ladies and Gentlemen, a year ago, our numbers were 27; I ventured to predict that they would increase before another Speech-day, and today we have 35 on our Roll. The very limited nature of our recruiting area makes high numbers impossible here. Taken in its relative meaning 40 is for us a very "high number": the College has never had 50 pupils at one time in its 47 year's history, and it has never fallen as low as 25. We may therefore take our possibilities as to numbers now as more or less a known quantity, and on this assumption our present numbers are fully up to the average.

The Prizes you are to present today, Sir, are for the year ending with April last. We sent up no Diploma Candidates during the year, but this year we are presenting four, of whom we expect Natwarsinhji of Porbandar to do very well. The principal Prizes for Class I B go to him, *i. e.*, the Gondal and Diamond Jubilee Prizes: he also won the Good Conduct Medal; the Diamond Jubilee Prizes in the other Classes were won by Champaksinhji, Gajendrasinhji, Jayavantsinhji, Pravinsinhji and Ajitsinhji: H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra's Prizes for Proficiency in English and Practical Science were won by Kishorsinhji and Champaksinhji, and the English-Speaking and the Maneklal Memorial Medals by Pratapsinhji. The last named Kumar was again Head Boy for the year, being assisted as an Officer by Rukhadvala and Natwarsinhji, and it was in no small way due to the efficiency of these three Kumars, I think, that the Inspectors were able to describe the bearing of the Boys as "smart, frank and friendly" in their report.

The various games were played with the usual keenness and in particular the improvement in the Cricket and Football of the Juniors was very noticeable. Those who saw the two drawn Football Matches with the Wadhwan Juniors will not easily forget the skill and good spirit displayed by both sides.

There were various Exhibitions of Lantern Slides during the year, and I have in particular to thank Mr. R. P. Mehta for his kind help in this matter.

I deeply regret to say that two Past Kumars died during the year, Jasawala of Jetpur and Punjawala of Navania.

The following Past Kumars were on War Service during the whole or the part of the year, Captain Sir Amarsinhji of Wankaner, Captain Jorawarsinhji of Bhavnagar, Lieutenant Nawabzada Ahmedkhan of Sachin, and the late Lieutenant K. S. Dajiraj

of Jamnagar. As my audience well knows, Dajiraj, who was serving in India with his Regiment, the 27th Light Cavalry, was sent to France during the year to be attached to the Jodhpur I. S. Lancers. While there many of us had letters from him and it was with the greatest regret, though mingled with pride, that we heard that he fell there in action in September last. Dajiraj joined the College in 1907 and, though he only remained with us until 1910, he had reached by his steadiness of character the high position of an Officer and made a very efficient one. He joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in 1910 and was one of the 14 Past Kumars of the Rajkumar College to ride in Their Majesties' Escort at Delhi in 1911. In 1913 he finished the course for Cadets at Dehra Dun, getting his Commission in the same year and proceeding to the 16th Rajputs at Jabalpur. Later on he joined the 27th Light Cavalry at Neemuch. He served at the latter place and at Secunderabad unti the chance came to go on active service. He was a Rajput of the truest type, loyal and fearless, and in being the first Old Pupil of a Chiefs' College to give his life for his King-Emperor he has brought undying honour upon himself, his family, and his College. We shall long remember him and thank him for his example.

During the year the College Council came to an important decision in deciding that in future the College shall teach for the Bombay Matriculation as well for the Diploma Examinations. With this object they have sanctioned an additional Master, much of whose work will be the teaching of Sanskrit. Parents now have a choice of two Leaving Examinations.

For the whole year ago I was without the services of Vice-Principal and Additional English Assistant both of whom are still engaged in Military duty, Mr. Turner with a squadron of the 28th Light Cavalry in Eastern Persia and Mr. Tate with the 55th Cokes' Rifles at Bannu. My work, therefore, and responsibility remained heavy. It was lightened however by the loyal cooperation of my Indian Staff whom individually and collectively I take this opportunity of thanking.

I have only now to thank my audience for their patient hearing, and to say that a few songs and Recitations will follow, after which I shall ask you, Sir, to present the Prizes.

YOUR HIGHNESS AND CHIEFS, MR. MAYNE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I must first thank you, Sir, very sincerely for your kind welcome and reference to Mrs. Maconochie. I am sure that no one wishes more heartily that they were in Rajkot today than my wife and Mrs. Mayne. I certainly appreciate most sincerely your sympathy in my difficult task of finding something new to say. But while the difficulty is enhanced by the fact that so many now in this hall who were new friends 7 years ago are now old friends and have nothing particularly new to expect from me that fact is also a considerable consolation and adds very much to my personal enjoyment of this gathering. I wish to join with Mr. Mayne in saying that a great pleasure it is to us all to see so many Old Boys today and so many of the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar on whose approval of the manner in which the College is conducted its success mainly depends. I think we may reasonably claim that their presence here indicates their general approval of the present state of things in the College and that we may feel stimulated and encouraged accordingly.

2. The account that you, Mr. Mayne, have given of the progress in the matter of numbers is most satisfactory. We have been through a period of hard times owing mainly to causes beyond our control, but we are now up to average and so far as it is possible to judge have every prospect of rising above it before long. Whatever the short-comings of the College, and from the point of view of parents who wish their sons to make their own way in life and compete with the products of the high schools some shortcomings must be admitted, I think we may fairly claim that no institution in India offers a better education in the broadest sense of the terms for the sons of the Ruling Chiefs. The fact that so many of the boys who now join are the sons of Old Boys is the best testimony to its success.

3. As regards the prize winners I do not think any comments are needed in addition to Mr. Mayne's. They are mostly old friends and you know all about them. Natvarsinhji of Porbandar and Pratapsinhji of Sindhavadar are again to the fore and from what I know of them both I have no doubt that Mr. Mayne's estimates of their value to himself and the College is well justified.

The College year was uneventful, perhaps the most important feature being the decision of the Council to provide those who wish to take the Bombay Matriculation Examination and are sufficiently advanced in their studies to justify the attempt with the means of doing so. While it undoubtedly is an important decision it is by no means revolutionary and there has been a good deal of misunderstanding on the point. The Diploma is still the main standard of teaching for the Colleges and will remain so. The majority of the boys who attend the College are not able to secure even that Diploma, while those who would have any chance of appearing successfully for the Bombay Matriculation form a fractional minority. At the same time many Ruling Chiefs are in these days anxious, and rightly so, that their younger sons should be equipped in a way that will enable them to earn their own living. As a qualification for employment the Chiefs' College Diploma has proved a failure. On the other hand a boy who can pass the Matriculation has a definite market value to start with and is a position to go further and secure his degree. All that has needed to supplement the existing course was the teaching of an additional language, which in the case of most of the boys who attend this College is most appropriately Sanskrit. For this additional language provision has now been made and with increase in the number of boys who join the College at the age 9 or 10 and are thus able to take full advantage of the College curriculum we shall I hope in time to come find every year a few boys who are worth running for the Matriculation Examination. An additional master has been appointed not only to teach Sanskrit for the Matriculation but in order to admit of an increase of the classes by one, a measure that has been recommended by the Inspectors for some years past.

The war is still with us and to the older of us is an ever-present preoccupation. It has been brought nearer to you boys by the death in action of K. S. Dajiraj who was not so long ago a boy here and was well known to most of us and liked and admired by all who knew him. He has made the supreme sacrifice as a true Rajput for his King and country and will not be forgotten in Kathiawar or the Rajkumar College. Within the last few days you have all had the opportunity of contributing according to your means to the funds which are being collected for our soldiers of the British and Indian

armies serving in Mesopotamia and elsewhere in the East. There has, I think, been in certain quarters some misunderstanding as to the true intent of our celebrations. While we have every reason for confidence in our ability to win the war and have great successes to our credit, such as the capture of Baghdad and Jerusalem and of the Hindenburg line before Cambrai, we have at the present moment no special cause for elation. The collapse of Russia has released huge forces of the enemy from the Eastern front. The results are now being witnessed in Italy and in France and we dare not hope that we have yet seen the worst. But our teeth are set and we have no anxiety as to the ultimate result. To return to "Our Day", our object was not rejoicing but the making of money for the Red Cross Funds. We know that "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver" and our aim was in the first place to get as many people together as possible and next to promote so far as we could, a cheerful frame of mind conducive to generosity. I think I may say at this stage that our aim has been accomplished and I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Ruling Princes and Chiefs and the people of Kathiawar generally for the splendid way in which they have responded to the appeal for the Red Cross Funds. We are well into our second lakh already and it is impossible to say at present what the total sum will amount to. I claim for Kathiawar that in respect of contribution in each and every kind to relief funds and in subscriptions to the War Loan it stands, in proportion to its area and resources second to none in India. I wish I could say the same as regards fighting men, but that is another story. I do not doubt that the result of the "Our Day" campaign will be worthy of our previous record and I believe you will wish me to thank all those ladies and gentlemen who for some weeks past have devoted their energies and time that many of them could ill afford to preparations for "Our Day" for their strenuous work to which the success of "Our Day" is very largely due.

These remarks may seem to have little to do with the Colleges. But the present generation of the leading Chiefs of Kathiawar consists with few exceptions of members of the College, and if things go well in Kathiawar, and I believe that on the whole things at present go very well, the school where her rulers received their education is entitled to a full share of the credit. In this world we cannot expect perfection, but those who have known Kathiawar longest will bear me out in saying that the progress of late years in the majority of the States in all matters tending to good administration and the welfare of the people has been gratifying and consistent. I claim that this progress is in no small measure due to the ideals and principles which are upheld in this College. Personally therefore I regard it as a privilege to be associated with its management and to take part in these annual gatherings and I most earnestly commend the interests of the College to the present generation of Ruling Chiefs which owes so much to it.

A. P.—111—250.

REPORT

ON THE

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE,

RAJKOT

For

1918-1919.

☞Printed at the Kathiawar Political Agency Press, Rajkot.

REPORT

ON THE

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE,

RAJKOT

For

1918-1919.

No. 98 of 1919-20.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE,
Rajkot, 30th April 1919.

From

C. MAYNE, Esquire, M. A.,
Principal, Rajkumar College.

To

The AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR
in Kathiawar.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the working of the Rajkumar College for the year 1918-19.

Staff.

2. Until Mr. J. T. Turner returned to the office of Vice-Principal on 1-2-1919 I was again without an English Assistant during the year. The post of the Vice-Principal had been vacant since October 1915, a period of nearly 3½ years, owing to the exigencies of the War.

The College Council at the Meeting held on 20-2-1919 resolved to abolish the post of Additional English Assistant when the following re-arrangement of the Indian Staff was made. There had been no Additional English Assistant since December 1914, again on account of the War, and there were various cogent reasons for the abolition of the post, one of the chief being that this officer could be of very little use for teaching purposes on account of his ignorance of Gujarati.

Mr.	Jehangir Sorabji Vevai, B. A.,	became	1st	Assistant.
,,	Ramprasad P. Mehta, M. A.,	,,	2nd	,,
,,	Ichhashanker P. Mehta	,,	3rd	,,
,,	Natwarlal M. Antani, M. A.,	,,	4th	,,
,,	Shamrao Y. Durve, B. A.,	,,	5th	,,
,,	Jayantilal M. Oza, B. A.,	,,	6th	,,
,,	Chandbhai B. Sheikh, B. A.,	,,	7th	,,
				(on probation).

All but the last named were on the Staff in the previous year.

Mr. Chandbhai B. Sheikh joined the Staff as Temporary Assistant on 1-7-1918.

Mr. M. M. Doshi, who had been working as Temporary Assistant since 1-12-1914, reverted to Agency service on 7-10-1918, when the College was closed, and Mr. M. I. Mehta, B. A., Probationary Assistant, Telang High School, Godhra, filled the appointment from 1-12-1918 to 31-1-1919, when the Vice-Principal returned.

Mr. S. T. Baxi, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, left the College service for Muli State service on 23-1-1919 and Mr. M. P. Oza, 3rd Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon succeeded him.

Jadeja Shri Bhagwatsinhji of Shahpur, late Cricket Coach, Talukdari Girassia School, Wadhwan Camp, succeeded Jhala Shri Jaswatsinhji of Malvan as Cricket Coach on 1-7-1918.

The Indian Staff is now practically settled as to incumbents after a long period of uncertainty due to the fact that the post of Additional English Assistant was still on the cadre, though unoccupied: this post has now been abolished, and before going on combined leave in May next I am submitting a scheme for the regrading of the Indian Staff, as I had hoped to do during the year under report. The opportunity is a very good one, as there are only four men on the Teaching Staff who were appointed under the existing grades.

The College Roll.

3. There were 35 Kumars on the roll on July 1st, 1918, against 30 on July 1st, 1917. There were 10 new admissions during the year under report and 7 withdrawals at different periods during the year. At the end of the current term 4, or possibly 5, more are to be withdrawn, and we shall reopen in July next with 33 or 34 boys on the roll. In addition to those we hope for new Kumars, who should bring our numbers in July up to about 40. It is a great source of satisfaction to all who are interested in the Rajkumar College that during the last two years the last periodical depression in numbers has come to an end and that we are now well over our average once more. Out of the 45 Kumars who attended the College for the whole or part of the year, 24 are sons of Old Boys.

Admissions.

Annexure B gives the names of the Kumars who joined during the year; the College was very fortunate in gaining the support of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar, who sent us his heir and three companions. Four of the new entries came from the Daly College, Indore, which was partially closed during the year, as the Government of India required the buildings for the purpose of a Training College for Cadets. But for the closing of the College for plague in August last we should have had a good many more admissions from the Daly College, but many, who were to have come here, joined the Mayo College, Ajmer, in August, as we were unable to receive them then. The quality of the four who have joined us is excellent, and we have found them a great addition both in class and at games. For the third year running new admissions amounted to 10.

Withdrawals.

Annexure C gives the names of the Kumars who have been withdrawn during the year, and of those who left at the end of April last. Of these some left on the score of age, two to join Malvern College, three to be educated elsewhere, and one on the score of expense.

The distribution of the College Roll was as under:—

(*a*) Kathiawar States and Talukas:—

Jamnagar	...	...	3
Wankaner	...	...	1
Wadhwan	...	...	3
Chuda ...	...	...	1
Sayla ...	...	...	1
Lakhtar...	...	...	1
Jasdan ...	...	...	3
Malia ...	...	...	1
Lathi ...	...	...	1
Jetpur ...	...	...	2
Bilkha ...	...	...	2
Sanala ...	...	...	1
Babra ...	...	...	1
Sardargadh	...	...	1
Mangrol	...	...	3
			25

(*b*)	Baroda State	4	
			4
(*c*)	Kolhapur Agency:—		
	Kapshi	1	
			1
(*d*)	Rewa-Kantha Agency:—		
	Rajpipla	2	
	Chhota Udepur ...	1	
	Vajiria	1	
	Bhadarwa	1	
			5
(*e*)	Cambay State	1	
			1
(*f*)	Palanpur Agency:—		
	Tharad	1	
			1
(*g*)	Mahi-Kantha Agency:—		
	Khadal	1	
			1
(*h*)	Gujarat Court of Wards:—		
	Sanand	1	
			1
Outside Bombay Presidency:—			
(*i*)	Rajputana Agency:—		
	Jodhpur...	2	
			2
(*j*)	Central India Agency:—		
	Orchha	1	
	Ali Rajpur	3	
			4
	Total ...		40

Of this total 55 per cent. came from Kathiawar against 74 per cent. in 1917-18. The reason for the fall in the percentage of Kathiawar Kumars is that we had 4 less of them, while the number of Kumars attending from outside Kathiawar increased largely.

4. The following table gives the average daily number on the Roll, and the average daily number present during the year:—

	1917-18.	1918-19.
Average daily number on Roll ...	35	36
Do. do. present ...	32	31

The number thirty-six is rather deceptive: the reasons for this comparatively low number out of a total of 45 Kumars in residence during the whole or part of the year, are that three Kumars were withdrawn in the beginning of the year, that one was here only for a month or so, and that some joined us late in the year. Again, 31 will appear rather a small average daily number present: the low average was due to several long absences on account of influenza attacks. There were also the usual occasional absences on account of temporary indisposition, family marriages, etc.

Annexure D contains a table showing the names of the Kumars in different classes, with their ages, length of residence in College, and attendance during the year. The maximum, minimum, and average ages of each class are also given :—

	Diploma.	II (*a*).	III (*a*).	III (*b*).	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
1917-18...	18·9	16·10	16	15·9	Nil.	12·7	11·3	10·1
	Diploma.	II.	III (*a*).		IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
1918-19...	18·4	17·8	16·8	Nil.	13	13·4	10·11	9·5

There were seven Classes in all, and it was not found necessary to divide any of them into two divisions with a separate Class Master. During this year we made a beginning of having separate sets for Mathematics and Vernacular, this principle being applied to the last three classes. By this means a Kumar who is below or above the average of his class in either or both these subjects is placed in the set best suited to him. It is hoped gradually to extend this excellent system upwards.

The average age of the Diploma Class was normal; that of Class II was raised by the admission of a very senior Kumar; that of III (*a*) was normal; that of IV was rather below the average; that of V was rather above normal; that of VI was rather below normal and that of VII was normal.

Health.

5. The general health of the College has again been very good and the Agency Surgeon Dr. J. H. Walsh, was most unremitting in his efforts; he was well supported by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shivprasad T. Baxi who was succeeded towards the close of the College year by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mulshanker P. Oza. The daily average number sick was ·75 against 1·20 in the previous year. There were no serious cases of illness at the College during the year. Owing to the prevalence of plague in Rajkot, Dr. Walsh advised the closing of the College on August 3rd, 1918, and, plague being followed by a very serious epidemic of influenza in October, which claimed as its victims a number of College servants and of members of their families, it was impossible to reopen with safety till December 1st. During July, nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Kumars were, with their parents or guardians' consent inoculated against plague, and of the College Staff and servants there was none who was not inoculated. There were no attacks, either here, or when the College was closed, but several Masters and Kumars had sharp attacks of influenza later on in the year, and it was not until well into January that all those attacked were well enough to return to the College. The same milk arrangement was continued and again found satisfactory. Owing to the failure of the monsoon of 1918 we had a good deal of anxiety about the supply of drinking water, and it is most necessary that the College should not be any longer dependant on water brought by Bhistis from outside wells. It is difficult to be sure that the water carts, mussaks and buckets are always clean, and it is to be hoped that the experimental boring now being carried out in one of our wells may result in our tapping a good, possibly permanent, supply of water. I regard this as a most important question, and one that should be faced as soon as possible.

Finances.

6. The actuals for the year under report show that the upkeep of the College amounted to Rs. 58,588-9-2 against Rs. 59,320-14-0 in 1917-18. The absence of a Vice-Principal for 11 months, and of an Additional English Assistant until February 20th last, when the latter post was abolished, again made large savings possible, as it had been necessary to budget for both

these appointments again. Rs. 18,750-8-0 had been provided in the 1918-19 Budget for these posts: of this amount the Vice-Principal's pay absorbed Rs. 2,000 only, and that of the Temporary Staff Rs. 2,084.

Receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 61,024 against Rs. 67,075-1-5 for 1917-18, and it was again not found necessary to utilize any of the interest of the Endowment Fund to balance income and expenditure The Fees of the Kumars amounted to Rs. 34,718-12-0 against Rs. 37,750 in 1917-18; but, had all the fees due been paid punctually, the Fee Receipts would have amounted to Rs. 38,000, a trifle over those paid in 1917-18. No special Falo from the States was asked for, the College being again self-supporting. As shown above, expenditure amounted to Rs. 58,588-9-2 only, and there remained at the end of the year a credit balance of Rs. 2,435-7-8. If among the receipts account is taken of the opening balance on 1-4-1918 and of Rs. 10,000 of Endowment Fund interest, which can always be added to our income when required, and which, not being wanted during the year under report, were saved by the Endowment Fund, it will be seen that the result was a credit balance at the end of the year of Rs. 48,504-8-6.

Non-recurring expenditure amounted to Rs. 300 only.

The above will show that our finances are in a very satisfactory condition at present.

Endowment Fund.

There have been no new subscriptions to the Fund. During the year interest amounting to Rs. 21,728-3-0 was realised, *i. e.*, Rs. 14,644-5-0 from money invested in Government Paper, and Rs. 7,083-14-0 from money invested in Local Fund Loan. Rs. 3,583-6-0 was repaid to this Fund as an instalment of the loan made to the Local Fund.

The total amount of Endowment Fund invested stood at Rs. 4,59,507-6-8 at the end of the year, as follows:—

In Government Promissory Notes	Rs. 2,98,600-0-0	@	3½ per cent.
Do.	Rs. 47,000-0-0	@	4 per cent.
Do.	Rs. 47,000-0-0	@	5 per cent.
In Local Fund Loan	Rs. 66,907-6-8	@	4 per cent.
	Rs. 4,59,507-6-8		

Gifts made and improvements projected.

Carpentry Benches.

7. The Chief of Phaltan, who left the College in 1916 very kindly gave two Carpentry Benches for the use of the Carpentry Classes. The benches were made by our Carpentry Instructor and are in every way suitable.

Dajiraj Memorial Tablet.

A handsome Brass was erected in Class II, of which the late Lieutenant Kumar Shri Dajiraj of Jamnagar was a member when he left the College in March 1913. The Brass was given by his old school-fellows, and was unveiled by the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar on 21-2-1919, after the Prize-giving.

Portraits.

Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Jamnagar, K. C. S. I., very kindly offered a portrait in oils of the late Lieutenant Kumar Shri Dajiraj.

Thakor Saheb Daulatsinhji of Limbdi very kindly offered a portrait in oils of E. Maconochie, Esquire, C. S. I., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.

The portrait is to be painted in England by Mr. Trevor Haddon, of whose work there are already many examples in the Bhavsinhji Hall.

Prizes.

Thakor Saheb Daulatsinhji of Limbdi also offered a special Prize for the Kumar of Classes III and IV who is best in Geography: the Prize is to be given annually in memory of the late Thakor Saheb Jasvantsinhji of Limbdi, K. C.I.E., who joined the College at its opening in 1870-71, and was one of the first Indian Chiefs to travel far afield in foreign countries.

It is hoped that all the above handsome additions to the College will materialize in 1919-20.

Library.

A few new books have been bought for the College Library, and Kumar Shri Kamaludin Khan of Manavadar very kindly gave us Harmsworth's "History of the World".

Gardens.

The failure of the rains during the year under report made it impossible to keep up the Kumars' gardens, but we have every intention of continuing the experiment in 1919-20, if the seasons are favourable.

Carpentry Classes.

These were held as usual, the Sunday Class being voluntary and the Tuesday and Friday ones considered part of the regular time-table of the lowest classes. The class of work done is steadily improving, and among the articles made are boxes, picture frames, easels, canvas-chair frames, etc., while some of the Kumars learnt to use the lathe a little.

Flag.

A new flag was purchased during the year.

School Work.

8. The course of studies is shown in Annexures G and H together with the time-table. Reference has already been made to the institution of special sets for Mathematics and Vernacular in the three lowest classes.

Owing to the College having been closed from August 3rd to December 1st, on account of plague and influenza and to two Diploma Class Kumars having been absent for more than another month since December on account of sickness and marriage respectively, we had no one fit to send in for 1918-19 Diploma. Three of the four Kumars who appeared for this Examination in April 1918, and whose results came out, as usual, during the year under report, did very well, Natwarsinhji of Porbandar being 1st and the only Kumar to obtain Distinction out of the 42 who appeared from all the Chiefs' Colleges. Pratapsinhji of Sindhavadar third and Shivajirao of Walva 11th.

The College was inspected on March 21st, 22nd and 24th last by Messrs. F. C. Turner and R. H. Beckett, I.E.S., Principals of the Dacca College, Bengal, and the Victoria College of Science, Nagpur, respectively, but their Report cannot reach us in time to be alluded to here.

The Inspection Report for 1917-18 has already been circulated: it will be found among the Annexures of this Report.

Results of Examination.

This is usually held at the end of the monsoon term, but as the College was open in that term for July only, as above shown, no Terminal Examination could be held.

The Annual Examination was held from April 21st to April 26th. Thirty-seven Kumars appeared, out of whom 21 passed in all heads. As 2½ working months of the year had been lost through the College having been closed, no revision was done in the higher classes.

Religious and Moral Instruction.

The same arrangement has now been in force for a good many years. The Hindu Kumars visit a Temple on the Gondal road with the Shastri at 9-40 A.M. daily for Darshan, after which they return to the Hall for Prayers. The Nimazi Kazi conducts the Nimaz of the Mohamedan Kumars.

The Shastri and Kazi address their respective Kumars on Sunday afternoon for half an hour. I have continued to read "The Use of Life" with the boys of Classes I and II for one period a week, varying this now and then by reading to them selections from some of the simpler Dialogues of Plato. With Class III(*a*) I have read some of the easier portions of Macnaghten's "Common Thoughts" while the Shastri gives a little moral teaching to the Classes below.

Discipline.

That of the Wings is, under my supervision, in the hands of the Wing Masters, both of whom are Old Boys. The four Officers (Prefects) are entrusted to a certain extent with disciplinary powers.

Out-door Life.

Cricket.

With the exception of the Past Kumars' match we play matches in the monsoon term only. There were only two matches played in that term, for reasons above given, *i. e.*, with the Rajkot Gymkhana and with the Staff: the former was lost by 23 runs the latter won by 24. In the former Champaksinhji made 42 runs in good style.

The match with the Past Kumars played in February, was drawn in the latter's favour. The Dhrangadhra Cup and the Lakhaji Raj Challenge Shield matches could not be played.

Football.

Our 1st XI was among the best we have ever had, the three Ali Rajpur Kumars being a great addition: Champaksinhji of Rajpipla was Captain and nine matches were played, of which five were won, three lost, and one drawn. We defeated the Talukdari Girassia School, Wadhwan, twice.

The Junior XI was a very fair team and was captained by Dhulipsinhji of Jamnagar, seven matches were played, of which three were won, two lost, and two drawn: we defeated the Talukdari Girassia School, Wadhwan, Juniors, here and drew with them at Wadhwan. The Fatehdinkhan Challenge Cup was won by the South Wing.

Hockey.

This game was played in April only: there was considerable improvement in the class of play compared with the previous year, and we had good matches with the Gymkhana.

Swimming.

The Bath could not be used during the year owing to shortage of water: there was therefore no competition for the two swimming cups.

Tennis.

The Digvijaysinhji Challenge Cup was won by Champaksinhji, the runner up being Jorawarsinhji.

The Handicap Doubles were won by Mr. Pande and Sahebkhan.

The Juniors Doubles fell to Pravinsinhji and Mahomed Sadiq, the Singles to Jayvirsinhji.

Squash Racquets

The Dhrangadhra Cup and the Ranjitsinhji Challenge Cup were won by Jorawarsinhji, the runner-up being Kishorsinhji.

Athletic Sports

These were held on April 25th, 1918.

Tent-pegging

There was no competition for the Gumansinhji Challenge Cup as owing to the shortage of grass in Rajkot no ponies were allowed to be kept at the College from December 1st, when the College reopened.

Officers' Challenge Cup.

The Cup presented by Mr. Hide, Principal of the Daly College, Indore, in memory of the time he spent here as Vice-Principal, was won by Jorawarsinhji of Wadhwan, Head Boy.

Conduct.

10. The general tone of the College was, I hope, satisfactory during the year. The Dajiraj Amrawala Good Conduct Medal was awarded by votes of the Kumars to Kishorsinhji of Rajpipla.

Imperial Cadet Corps.

11. This was closed during the whole year.

The War.

12. Lieutenant K. S. Himatsinhji of Jamnagar remained on service with his regiment, the 1/4 Rajputs, in Mesopotamia during the year. Mulrajsinhji of Virpur and Madhavsinhji of Chok served with the 60th Division (the old Naval Division) in France until the close of the War as Honorary 2nd Lieutenants, and took part in the actions which ended in the big breach of the Hindenburg Line. They are now in India with the 1/5 L. I. and 1/6 Jat L. I. Regiments respectively at Quetta and Jhansi.

Rajendrasinhji of Jamnagar, having left Malvern College, was admitted to the R. M. C. College, Sandhurst. Pratapsinhji and Digvijaysinhji of Jamnagar were admitted into the Temporary Training School for Officers, Indore.

Honours to Old Boys.

13. Thakor Saheb Lakhajiraj Bawaji of Rajkot was awarded the decoration of K.C.I.E. during the year.

48th Annual Prize-giving and Old Boys' Club.

14. The Prize-giving had to be postponed until February 21st, as the College only having reopened in December, we could not make the necessary preparations by December 16th, our Founder's Day. The Prizes were presented by Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Pottinger, Acting Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, who took the chair on the occasion. About 40 Past Kumars were seated on the platform, and a very large number of English guests, including a number of ladies, nearly all the Political Agents, and a number of Officers of the Depot of the 125th Napier's Rifles. Among the Past Kumars were Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Jamnagar, the Minor Maharaja of Porbandar, the Raja Saheb of Dharampur, the Raj Saheb of Wankaner and the Thakor Sahebs of Rajkot and Limbdi.

After the Prize-giving the President unveiled the Dajiraj Memorial Tablet. The Prize-giving speeches will be found among the Annexures.

The Old Boys' Gathering, one of the functions of which is the Prize-giving, took place on February 20th, 21st and 22nd and Cricket and Tennis Matches were played between Past and Present; Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Pottinger most kindly being "At Home" for the latter at the Kothi to all Past and Present, the College Staff, and the English residents.

There was nothing particular to record in the doings of the Past Kumars' Club during the year.

The College Council.

15. The College Council is constituted as follows:—

PRESIDENT.

1. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

2. The Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.

MEMBERS ELECTED BY CHIEFS OF CLASSES I TO IV.

3. Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Maharaja Sir Ranjitsinhji, K. C. S. I., Jam Saheb, Nawanagar.
4. H. H. Maharaja Sir Ghanshiamsinhji, K.C.S.I., Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra.
5. H. H. Sir Bhagvatsinhji, G.C.I.E., Thakor Saheb of Gondal.
6. Captain H. H. Sir Amarsinhji, K.C.I.E., Raj Saheb of Wankaner.
7. Thakor Saheb Dolatsinhji of Dhrol.
8. Thakor Saheb Dolatsinhji of Limbdi.
9. Khachar Shri Vajsur Odha, Chief of Jasdan.
10. Vala Shri Vajsur Valera of Bagasra.
11. Kumar Shri Balvirsinhji of Lakhtar.
12. Vacant.

MEMBERS NOMINATED BY GOVERNMENT.

13. L. Graham, Esquire, I.C.S., Judicial Assistant, Kathiawar.
14. Major A. H. E. Mosse, Political Agent, Halar.
15. H. D. Rendall, Esquire, I.C.S., Administrator, Junagadh.
16. W. Tudor-Owen, Esquire, I.C.S., Administrator, Palitana.
17. The Principal, Rajkumar College (*ex-officio*).

Meetings were held on 17th August 1918, and February 20th, 1919. The most important resolutions passed were those dealing with the admission of Kumars from the Daly College, Indore, during the temporary closing of this Sister-College, and the abolition of the post of Additional English Assistant.

Magic Lantern.

16. There were six exhibitions of Magic Lantern slides during the year. Mr. Ramprasad P. Mehta, 2nd Assistant, again kindly making himself responsible for this. The Principal, Premchand Raichand Male Training College, Ahmedabad, kindly lent us

a number of slides.

Careers of Past Pupils.

17. Navabzada Abdul Karimkhan of Sachin, M. A., Cantab., Barrister-at-Law (1901-1903), is practising at the Bombay Bar.

Lieutenant Navabzada Ahmedkhan of Sachin (1901-1907), is at Hyderabad, Deccan, with his Regiment, the 1st Hyderabad Lancers.

K. S. Laxmanwala of Bilkha (1895-1906), is at Broach, Gujarat, as Deputy Superintendent, B. P. Police.

Lieutenant K. S. Savaisinhji of Jamnagar (1907–10), is at Lucknow with the Depot of the 4th Rajputs. At the end of the year he was made an Honorary A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, a distinction which was also conferred upon K. S. Abdul-Khaliq of Mangrol (1909-1913).

The Nawab of Savanur (1900-1908), resigned the adjutancy of H. E. Lord Willingdon's Body Guard, when His Excellency left Bombay.

K. S. Fatehsinhji of Limbdi (1908-1913), went to England to enter Trinity College, Cambridge, where he hopes to take his Degree, preparatory to appearing for the I. C. S. Examination; his brothers K. S. Pratapsinhji (1908-1913) and K. S. Ghanshiamsinhji (1911-1913), also went to England for educational purposes.

Lieutenant Himatsinhji of Jamnagar (1909-1910), served throughout the year with the 1/4 Rajputs in Mesopotamia.

The Minor Thakor Saheb of Palitana (1911-1913) left Shrewsbury School and returned to India: he played for the 1st XI at Shrewsbury and made a century in one of their important school matches.

K. S. Raisinhji of Jamnagar (1909-1910), returned to India from England where he was studying engineering after leaving Malvern College.

K. S. Ramsinhji (1911-1919), and Dhulipsinhji of Jamnagar (1914-1919), went to England to continue their education, and are to join Malvern College.

Distinguished Visitors.

18. In addition to the prominent Past Kumars who visited the College during the year and whose names have been already mentioned in para. 14, we had the honour of a two days' visit from His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, and Sir P. D. Pattani, Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, renewed his acquaintance with the Rajkumar College. Colonels C. V. Tanner, I. A., and G. S. Fraser were among our visitors also.

Installations.

19. Ajam Vala Harsur Vajsur of Jetpur was given power over his Estate.

Obituary.

20. The terrible epidemic of influenza in October last, carried off a sad number of our Past Kumars, and we had to mourn the loss of no less than seven young men in their full vigour, *viz.*, Dipsinhji (1900-1909), heir to the Dhrol State, and only son, Fatehdinkhanji (1894-1904), Chief of Manavadar, Pratapsinhji (1900-1910), Thakor of Lathi, Raningwala (1899-1907), Jetpur Share-holder, Bhojraj (1897-1905), eldest son of the Talukdar of Jalia-Dewani, Prathiraj (1904-1907), eldest and only surviving son of the Talukdar of Rajpura, and Vijaysinhji of Palitana (1897-1901). In addition to the above sad and unexpected losses Harbhamji of Morv (1871-1881), died of cancer at Rajkot in July

last, Ravatkhachar of Jasdan (1886-1892), at Gwalior of heartfailure in the autumn, and Ramsinhji of Rajpipla (1885-1888), Takhatsinhji of Khirasra (1890-1895), Takhatsinhji of Vasna (1885-1889) and Bhimawala of Bilkha.(1890-1900) also were removed by the hand of death. I hope it may be long before we have to record again such a long succession of losses in one year, losses too, that no College could afford, still less a small one like ours; of all save five, the old saying may be used "Those whom the gods love die young".

Conclusion.

21. From the point of view of class-work the year was a disappointing one as the College was in session for nearly three months less than usual: had the Christmas holidays been enjoyed the period would have been over 3 months. In other words there were only 5 working months during the whole year. A long break in a school term is always disorganising and it was specially so to the smaller boys, who had just made a good start in their new classes in July last. On the whole, however, I think every one did his best to obviate the handicap, and fair progress was made in and out of school. Mr. Turner's return as Vice-Principal in February was very welcome to us all, specially to myself, as I had missed his experience very much during the long period that I had to work without his assistance. During my approaching leave Government and the Council may rest assured that the College is safe in his hands. Mr. Vevai has made a successful 1st Assistant : indeed he and the whole of the Indian Staff have once more worked well and supported me loyally. To them is due in no small measure the fact that the College has emerged from a long period of strain and short-handedness with numbers considerably increased and, I believe, no falling off in tone. I must not conclude, Sir, without thanking Mr. Maconochie, yourself, and the Political Agents, and Administrators, for your constant and ready help.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. MAYNE,

Principal, Rajkumar College.

ANNEXURE A.

LIST of the Rajkumar College Staff on 1st April 1919.

———(-:o:-)———

C. Mayne, Esquire, M. A., Oxon ... ... *Principal.*

J. T. Turner, Esquire, M. A., Cantab. ... ... *Vice-Principal.*

Indian Assistants.

Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Vevai, B. A., Bombay ... *1st Assistant.*

„ Ramprasad Pitamberdas Mehta, M. A., Do. ... *2nd do.*

„ Ichhashanker Prabhashanker Mehta, P. E., Do. *3rd do.*

„ Natwarlal Maganlal Antani, M. A., Bombay ... *4th do.*

„ Shamrao Y. Durve, B. A., Do. ... *5th do.*

„ Jayantilal Mangalji Oza, B. A., Do. ... *6th do.*

„ Chandbhai Banubhai Sheikh, B. A., Do. ... *7th do. (probationary).*

K. S. Jorawarsinhji Sursinhji of Lathi ... ... *Wing Master.*

K. S. Gagubha Ladhubha of Rajkot ... ... *Do.*

Mr. Prabhudas Jethalal Parekh ... ... *Clerk and Accountant.*

Medical Officer.

Dr. J. H. Walsh, L. R. C. P. & S., D. P. H. ... *Agency Surgeon.*

Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Mr. Mulshanker P. Oza ... ... *3rd Grade S. A. S.*

Drawing and Music Teachers.

Mr. Osman Bachal, 3rd Grade School of Arts ... *Drawing Master.*

„ Laxmishanker Ranchhodji Trivedi ... ... *Music Master.*

Riding Master.

Daffedar Sheikh Abdul Rahim ... ... *Agency Mounted Police.*

Cricket Coach.

Jadeja Shri Bhagwatsinhji of Shapur ... ... *Cricket Coach.*

Drill and Swimming Master.

Havaldar Kashiprasad ... ... *Late 123rd Outram's Rifles, and Instructor, Poona Gymnasium.*

Religious Instructors.

Mr. Mangalji Harjiwan Oza ... ... *Shastri.*

„ Bavamian A. Kazi ... ... *Kazi.*

Carpentry Instructor.

Mr. Laxman Kanji Gajjar ... ... *Carpentry Instructor.*

ANNEXURE B.

Admissions during the year 1918-19.

No.	Name of boy.	Name of parent.	State from which they come.	Date of joining.	Age at the time of joining.		Remarks.
					Years.	Months.	
1	K. S. Natwarsinhji ...	Thakor Ranjitsinhji...	Bhadarva..	2nd July 1918 ...	14	7	
2	,, ,, Pratapsinghrao.	Maharaj Kumar Fatehsinghrao.	Baroda ...	5th December 1918...	10	6	
3	,, ,, Chandrasinghrao.	Dada Saheb Ukhajirao Gaekwar.	Do. ...	Do. ...	10	6	
4	,, ,, Vyankatrao Ghorpade.	Narsingrao Ramchand Rao.	Do. ...	Do. ...	14	8	
5	,, ,, Fattehsinghji ...	Raja Pratapsinghji ...	Ali Rajpur.	11th December 1918..	14	3	
6	,, ,, Sajjansinghji ...	Jadav Ranjitsinghji...	Do. (Kathiwada).	Do. ...	20	11	
7	,, ,, Laxmansinghji.	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	17	3	
8	,, ,, Husseinyavarkhanji.	Nawab Jaferalikhan...	Cambay ...	5th January 1919 ...	7	9	
9	,, ,, Dinkerrao ...	Dhamdere . Ramchandrarao.	Baroda ...	23rd January 1919 ...	14	...	
10	,, ,, Jayandrasinhji..	Raja Bahadur Bhagvatsinhji.	Orchha ...	17th March 1919 ...	14	5	

ANNEXURE C.

Withdrawals during the year 1918-19.

No.	Name of boy.	Age.		States to which they belong.	Period of their stay at the College.		Remarks.
		Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.	
1	Maharaj Umedsinghji.	14	9	Jodhpur... ...	1	3	
2	,, Ajitsinghji ...	12	.....	Do.	1	3	
3	K. S. Fatehsinhji ...	19	4	Khadal	.....	7	
4	,, ,, Gajendrasinhji...	17	11	Chhota-Udepur...	3	1	
5	,, ,, Dipsinhji ...	17	7	Sayla	.....	8	
6	,, ,, Jorawarsinhji...	19	8	Wadhwan ...	8	9	
7	,, ,, Ramsinhji ...	15	11	Jamnagar ...	5	.....	
8	,, ,, Dulipsinhji ...	13	8	Do. ...	4	8	
9	,, ,, Madhavsinhji ...	18	1	Do. ...	7	10	
10	,, ,, Gigawala ...	17	9	Sanala	9	3	
11	,, ,, Bhimsinhji ...	19	3	Tharad	7	5	

ANNEXURE D.

LIST of boys arranged according to Classes, length of residence and attendance for the year 1919-20.

No.	Names.	Age on 31st March 1919.			How long resident in College.			Attendance from 1-4-1918 to 31-3-1919.				Maximum, minimum and average age of class.	
		Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Present.	Absent with leave.	Absent without leave.	Total.		
	Class I.											Y.	M.
1	K. S. Jorawarsinhji...	19	8	8	8	9	18	129	50	...	182	19	8
2	,, ,, Champaksinhji..	18	11	4	7	9	15	125	57	...	182		
3	,, ,, Kishorsinhji ...	16	10	16	7	9	15	159	20	3	182	16	10
4	,, ,, Mahomed Badrudin.	18	5	5	1	2	13	160	22	...	182	18	4
5	,, ,, Madhavsinhji...	18	...	...	7	9	11	153	27	2	182		
	Class II.												
1	K. S. Santajirao ...	16	5	5	4	...	11	161	20	1	182		
2	,, ,, Gigawala ...	17	8	4	8	2	25	180	2	...	182	21	3
3	,, ,, Sajjansinhji ...	21	3	3	...	3	21	102	8	...	110	15	3
4	,, ,, Abdul Aziz ...	15	3	24	1	2	13	171	11	...	182	17	8
	Class III.												
1	K. S. Laxmansingh...	17	7	13	...	3	21	108	2	...	110		
2	,, ,, Jayvantsinhji...	14	5	14	6	4	2	156	21	5	182		
3	,, ,, Amrawala ...	17	8	3	3	4	4	167	15	...	182		
4	,, ,, Champrajwala...	15	9	4	7	9	15	179	3	...	182		
5	,, ,, Fattehsingh ...	14	7	9	...	3	21	59	1	...	60	17	8
6	,, ,, Dewawala ...	16	9	19	7	1	14	164	18	...	182	14	7
7	,, ,, Sahebkhan ...	17	...	18	2	4	13	135	49	...	182	16	8
8	,, ,, Bhimsinhji ...	19	2	3	7	4	13	175	6	1	182		
9	,, ,, Vyankatrao ...	14	11	3	...	3	27	74	43	...	117		
	Class IV.												
1	K. S. Pravinsinhji ...	14	2	7	2	3	15	163	19	...	182		
2	,, ,, Mahomed Sadiq	12	7	...	1	2	13	180	2	...	182	14	2
3	,, ,, Pratapsinhji(W)	11	11	19	2	3	19	163	19	...	182	11	11
4	,, ,, Ala Khachar ...	13	4	26	1	8	5	127	55	...	182	13	0
	Class V.												
1	K. S. Natwarsinhji ...	15	4	11	...	8	29	145	...	...	145		
2	,, ,, Indrasinhji ...	11	11	16	1	7	17	167	15	...	182		
3	,, ,, Pratapsinghrao.	10	9	5	...	3	27	87	30	...	117		
4	,, ,, Laxmanwala ...	13	9	17	4	4	22	181	1	...	182	15	4
4	,, ,, Rawatwala ...	13	2	14	4	4	22	113	69	...	182		
6	,, ,, Dinkerrao ...	14	2	16	...	2	9	52	15	...	67	10	9
7	,, ,, Jayendrasinhji...	14	5	14	...	...	13	13	...	...	13	13	4
	Class VI.												
1	K. S. Harichandrasinhji.	10	...	29	1	6	12	124	33	25	182		
2	,, ,, Karansinhji ...	12	2	3	2	2	3	145	37	...	182		
3	,, ,, Zabardastkhanji	10	7	11	2	4	22	146	36	...	182	12	2
4	,, ,, Bahadursinhji ..	11	11	8	2	8	27	178	2	2	182	10	0
5	,, ,, Banesinhji ...	10	7	12	2	2	3	143	39	...	182	10	11
6	,, ,, Amrakhachar...	10	9	12	2	2	3	129	53	...	182		
7	,, ,, Chandrasinhrao	10	6	...	...	3	27	109	8	...	117		
	Class VII.												
1	,, ,, Jivakhachar ...	11	...	27	1	8	5	128	54	...	182	11	0
2	,, ,, Hussain-Yayarkhanji.	7	10	15	...	2	27	86	...	...	86	7	10
												9	5

ANNEXURE E.

BUDGET

of the

Rajkumar College Fund

for

1919-20.

Major Head No.	Particulars of Receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1919-20.	Budget Estimate for 1918-19.		Actuals for 1917-18.	Remarks.
			Revised.	Sanctioned		
	RECURRING.					
1	Fees from Kumars	36,450	38,000	38,000	37,750	
2	Special College Fees	.....	2,400	2,400	.....	
3	Garden Receipts	.....	100	100	.....	
4	Contribution towards Accountant's salary.	300	400	400	417	
5	Miscellaneous Receipts	20	20	20	15	
6	Prize Fund Receipts	629	629	629	628	
7	Government Grant-in-aid	24,966	24,966	24,966	24,966	
	Total Recurring ...	62,365	66,515	66,515	63,776	
	NON-RECURRING.					
1	Revenue realized from sale of old articles.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	Refund of unspent balance of works, etc., from the Agency Engineer.	.....	.....	.....	249	
3	Refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	Refund of pay of Vice-Principal	.....	.....	.....	190	
5	Refund of money from purchase of G. P. Notes.	.....	.....	.....	181	
	Total Non-recurring ...	.....	.....	.....	620	
	Grand Total Recurring and Non-recurring.	62,365	66,515	66,515	64,396	
	RECOVERIES FOR RECURRING.					
1	Deficit made good from the Reserve Fund.	.....	.....	.....	10,000	
2	Special Falo recovered from the States to meet the deficit in recurring expenditure after taking into account the amount made good from the Reserve Fund and the balance, if any.	.....	.....	.....	3,000	
	RECOVERIES FOR NON-RECURRING.					
	Do. for non-recurring charges ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	13,000	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	62,365	66,515	66,515	77,396	

	RECURRING.				
1	Salary to College Staff as per Statements I(*a*) and II.	58,996	63,754	63,754	45,228
1A	Additional English Assistant	6,000	.....	.....	.....
2	Contingencies	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,630
3	Garden Establishment	A 1,350	918	918	845
4	Do. Contingencies	726	726	726	1,098
5	Water charges	900	900	900	860
6	Conservancy Establishment	A 924	672	672	777
7	Do. Contingencies	320	320	320	293
8	Play Ground and Gymnasium	800	800	800	935
9	Medicines	300	300	300	225
10	Library and Prizes	300	300	300	300
11	Engraving Marble Slab	50	50	50	50
12	Pension quota	849	849	849	1,033
13	Printing charges	500	500	500	431
14	Fire Insurance	400	400	400	400
15	Medals and Prizes	629	629	629	628
16	Laboratory and Chemicals	300	300	300	300
17	Travelling allowance	350	350	350	211
18	Entertainment to Visiting Teams ...	500	500	500	500
19	Repairs to Buildings	4,320	3,000 +500	3,000 +500	3,000
	Total Recurring ...	80,014	77,268	77,268	58,744
	NON-RECURRING.				
1	College Flag...	.....	75	75	.....
2	Gratuity to Hamal	108	.....	.....	.....
3	Cricket Pitch Roller	.....	50	50	.....
4	Hospital equipment	.....	.....	.....	91
5	Rain water pipe to Principal's Bungalow..	.....	.....	.....	352
6	Rebuilding portion of compound wall North of the Cricket Pavilion.	.....	300	300	.....
7	Refund of Khadal fees	250	.....	.....	.....
8	Substituting masonry channel in the Swimming Bath.	*2,085	.....	.....	.....
9	Milk boiling receptacle	.....	.....	.....	134
10	Mowing Machine	250	250	.....	.....
11	White paint to the ceiling of the Darbar Hall.	590	.....	.....	.....
12	Extra grant for Garden Contingencies ...	500	.....	.....	.....
13	Do. for Conservancy do. ...	180	.....	.....	.....
14	Do. Play Ground and Gymnasium	200	.....	.....	.....
	Total Non-recurring ...	4,163	675	425	577
	Grand Total Recurring and Non-recurring.	84,177	77,943	77,693	59,321

A. Inclusive of High Prices Allowance.

*Vide Item No. 9 of the Karbharis' Meeting Proceedings, dated 31st March 1919.

		62,365	66,515	66,515	77,396
	RESERVE FUND.				
1	Repayment of investment of Local Fund Loan Fund.	3,500	3,500	3,500	18,838
2	Interest on the investment of Government paper.	16,550	14,200	14,200	12,847
3	Do. Local Fund Loan Fund. current ...	3,500	3,500	3,500	9,369
4	Do. Loan advanced to Mr. Mayne ...	.....	.....	.....	371
5	Repayment of interest from Do. ...	.....	.....	.....	26
6	Purchase of Government Promissory Notes.	33,600	.....	21,000	47,000
7	Refund	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Do. Macnaghten Prize drawn in 1915-16.	.....	.....	.....	175
	Total ...	57,150	21,200	42,200	88,626
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,19,515	87,715	1,08,715	1,66,022
	Deduct—Refund of investment in Local Fund Loan Fund.	3,500	3,500	3,500	18,838
	Net Receipts ...	1,16,015	84,215	1,05,215	1,47,184
	Add—Opening balance—				
	Cash ... 1. Reserve Fund	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....
	Cash ... 2. Amount capable of investment but not so done.	79,382	11,787	11,787	34,911
			61,458	36,958	18,889
	Invested... 1. In Government Promissory Notes.	3,92,600	3,92,600	3,92,600	3,45,600
		18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
	Invested... 2. In Local Fund Loan Fund..	66,991	66,991	70,491	89,328
	GRAND TOTAL ...	6,82,988	6,45,051	6,45,051	6,53,912

Rajkumar College for 1919-20.

Major Head No.	Particulars of Charges.	Budget Estimate for 1919-20.	Budget Estimate for 1918-19. Revised.	Budget Estimate for 1918-19. Sanctioned.	Actuals for 1917-18.	Remarks.
		84,177	77,943	77,693	59,321	
	Reserve Fund.					
1	Contribution towards cost of Local Fund loan clerk.	160	135	135	105	
2	Deficit made good from the Reserve Fund	.....	.....	.....	10,000	
3	Refund	3,000	.....	.....	.....	
4	Purchase of Government Promissory Notes from the amount repaid from Local Fund Loan Fund.	33,600	.....	21,000	44,650	
5	Do. out of interest on do. capital...	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	36,760	135	21,135	54,755	
	Grand Total ...	1,20,937	78,078	98,828	1,14,076	
	Add—Closing balance—					
Cash ...	1. Reserve Fund	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
	2. Amount capable of investment but not so done.	44,360	79,382	58,632	11,787 36,958	
Invested ...	1. In Government Promissory Notes.	4,26,200 18,000	3,92,600 18,000	3,92,600 18,000	3,92,600 18,000	
	2. In Local Fund Loan Fund.	63,491	66,991	66,991	70,491	
	Grand Total ...	6,82,988	6,45,051	6,45,051	6,53,912	

A. (*a*) Sir James Fergusson Medal Fund ... Rs. 5,000
(*b*) Gondal Prize Fund ... ... ,, 2,500
(*c*) Bawa Wala Jubilee Prize Fund ... ,, 5,000
(*d*) Macnaghten Memorial Medal Fund ... ,, 5,000
(*e*) Vajsur Wala Music Prize Fund ... ,, 500

Rs. 18,000

B. Government Promissory Notes of Rs. 2,98,600 at 3½ p. c.
Do. Rs. 47,000 at 4 p. c.
Do. Rs. 47,000 at 5 p. c.

3,92,600

APPENDIX I *(a)*.

Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Budget for 1919-1920.

Designation.	Period.		Rate per month.	Amount.
	From	To.		
Principal : Salary	1-3-19 ...	28-2-20 ...	1,250	15,000 0 0
Do. Local Allowance	1-3-19 ...	28-2-20 ..	250	3,000 0 0
Do. Exchange Compensation ...	1-3-19 ...	28-2-20 ...	78/2	937 8 0
				18,937 8 0
Vice-Principal	1-3-19 ...	28-2-20 ...	1,000	12,000 0 0
Do. Exchange Compensation...	1-3-19 ..	28-2-20 ...	62/8	750 0 0
				12,750 0 0
	Total cost	European	Staff...	31,687 8 0
INDIAN STAFF.				
1st Indian Assistant, *sub. pro tem.* ..	1-3-19 ..	19-6-19 ...	350	1,271 10 8
Do.	20-6-19 ...	28-2-20 ...	375	3,137 8 0
2nd Do. do, ...	1-3-19 ...	19-12-19 .	250	2,403 3 7
Do.	20-12-19...	28-2-20 ...	275	656 7 3
3rd Do. do.	1-3-19 ..	31-3-19 ..	200	200 0 0
Do, ...	1-4-19 ...	28-2-20 ...	225	2,475 0 0
4th Do.	1-3-19 ..	13-3-19 ...	100	41 15 0
Do.	14-3-19 ...	28-2-20 ...	120	1,389 10 10
5th Do.	1-3-19 ...	28-2-20 ...	100	1,200 0 0
6th Do.	1-3-19 ...	28-2-20 ...	90	1,080 0 0
Wing Master...	1-3-19 ...	15-2-20...	130	1,499 10 3
Do.	16-2-20 ...	28-2-20 ...	140	65 0 0
Wing Master...	1-3-19 ...	30-6-19 ...	120	480 0 0
Do.	1-7-19 ...	28-2-20 ...	130	1,040 0 0
Clerk and Accountant	1-3-19 ..	28-2-20 ..	100	1,200 0 0
	Total	cost Indian	Staff...	18,140 1 7
Allowwnce to Agency Surgeon	1-3-19 ...	28-2-20 ...	100	1,200 0 0
		GRAND TOTAL Rs..		51,027 9 7

APPENDIX I(*b*).

Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Budget for 1919-1920.

Designation.	Period. From	Period. To.	Rate per month.	Amount.	Total.
Principal: Salary	1-3-1919...	28-2-1920..	1,250	15,000 0 0	
„ Local Allowance ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	250	3,000 0 0	18,937 8 0
„ Exchange compensation	Do. ...	Do. ...	78/2	937 8 0	
Vice-Principal, Salary	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,000	12,000 0 0	
„ Exchange compensation	Do. ...	Do. ...	62/8	750 0 0	12,750 0 0
Additional English Assistant ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	500	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
					37,687 8 0
Indian Staff.					
1st Assistant	Vacant.				
2nd Do.	1-3-1919...	28-2-1920..	300	3,600 0 0	
3rd Do.	1-3-1919...	19-12-1919	250	2,403 3 7	
Do.	20-12-1919	28-2-1920..	275	656 7 3	
4th Do.	1-3-1919...	28-2-1920..	200	2,400 0 0	
5th Do.	1-3-1919...	13-3-1919..	100	41 15 0	
Do.	14-3-1919..	28-2-1920..	120	1,389 10 10	
6th Do.	1-3-1919...	28-2-1920..	100	1,200 0 0	
Wing Master	1-3-1919...	15-2-1920..	130	1,499 10 3	
Do.	16-2-1920..	28-2-1920..	140	65 0 0	
Wing Master	1-3-1919...	30-6-1919..	120	480 0 0	
Do.	1-7-1919...	28-2-1920..	130	1,040 0 0	
Clerk and Accountant	1-3-1919...	28-2-1920..	100	1,200 0 0	
					15,975 14 11
Allowance to Agency Surgeon ...	1-3-1919...	28-2-1920..	100	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
		Grand Total Rs..		.....	54,863 6 11

APPENDIX II.

Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Budget for 1919-1920.

No.	Designation.	Salary.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Cricket Coach ... ... 50×12	600		
2	Sub-Assistant Surgeon ... ... 30×12	360		
2A	War allowance to Do. ... ... 10×12	120		
3	Shashtri ... ... 25×12	300		
4	Kazi... ... ... 25×12	300		
5	Farrier ... ... 25×12	300		
6	Riding Master ... ... 15×12	180		
7	Drawing Master ... ... 20×12	240		
8	Music Master ... ... 20×12	240		
9	Jemadar ... ... 14×12	168		
10	Muccadam ... ... 11×12	132		
11	8 Peons, 4 at Rs. 9 and 4 at Rs. 8 68×12	816		
12	10 Hamals, 9 at Rs. 9 and 1 at Rs. 8 89×12	1,068		
13	5 Pagees at Rs. 8 each ... ... 40×12	480		
14	Gymnasium Teacher ... ... 30×12	360		
15	War allowance* (Nos. 3 to 14) ... 96×12	1,152		
16	House rent to Sub-Assistant Surgeon ... ... 6×12	72		
17	7th Indian Assistant ... ... 90×12	1,080		
			7,968	
	Total Rs. ...	.....	7,968	

* *Vide* Para. 2 of Item No. 5 of Resolution II of Karbharis' Meeting Proceedings of 31-3-19.

Statement I (a) ...	51,027	9	7
Do. II ...	7,968	0	0
Total Rs.	58,995	9	7

ANNEXURE F.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Charges of the Rajkumar College Fund for the year 1918-19.

Item No.	Receipts.	Amount.	Item No.	Charges.	Amount.
1	Fees for Kumars	34,718 12 0	1	Salary to College Staff (European)	21,037 2 0
2	Garden Receipts	200 0 0	2	Do. (Native)	16,571 13 1
3	Contribution towards Accountant's pay	466 0 10	3	Do. Inferior Staff	6,082 4 10
4	Miscellaneous Receipts	31 0 6	4	Contingencies	1,775 13 8
5	Prize Fund Receipts	628 6 10	5	Garden Establishment	1,170 0 0
6	Government Grant-in-aid	24,966 0 0	6	Do. Contingencies	2,062 13 4
7	Sale of old articles by the Agency Engineer	0 15 2	7	Water charges	775 0 0
8	Refund of unspent balance of works, &c., by the Agency Engineer.	12 13 6	8	Conservancy Establishment	798 0 0
			9	Do. Contingencies	265 1 0
9	Deficit from Reserve Fund	.....	10	Play ground and Gymnasium	951 2 8
10	Special Falo from States to meet deficit	.....	11	Medicines	298 7 3
			12	Library and Prizes	300 0 0
		61,024 0 10	13	Engraving Marble Slab	50 0 0
			14	Pension Quota	116 11 0
			15	Printing charges	454 7 1
			16	Fire Insurance	400 0 0
			17	Medals and Prizes	628 6 10
			18	Laboratory and Chemicals	299 13 10
			19	Travelling Allowance	342 6 0
			20	Entertainment to Teams	409 2 7
			21	Repairs to Buildings	3,500 0 0
			22	Re-building a portion of compound wall	300 0 0
					58,588 9 2
	Add :—Opening Balance—			Balance on 1st April 1919 :—	
	Cash... College Fund	36,383 10 3		Cash... College Fund	38,819 1 11
	Cash... Prize Fund	574 6 0		Cash... Prize Fund	574 6 0
	Do. Invested	18,000 0 0		Do. Invested	18,000 0 0
	GRAND TOTAL RS...	1,15,982 1 1		GRAND TOTAL RS...	1,15,982 1 1

ANNEXURE G.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT.

PROGRESS OF STUDIES DONE DURING THE YEAR 1918-19.

CLASS I.

ENGLISH:—

Prose—The White Company, Ch. 1-17.
Heroes and Heroic deeds in the Great War, pp. 113 to 140.
Poetry—Merchant of Venice—Acts I to III.
Composition—General Subjects.
Grammar—Full Parsing and Analysis of simple, complex and compound sentences.
Translation—Of select passages.

VERNACULAR:—

GUJARATI—

Prose—Karan Ghelo, pp. 1 to 160.
Poetry—Nalakhyan, Kadvas, 1 to 20.
Composition—Essay writing.
Grammar—Full Parsing and Taylor's Grammar.

URDU—

Guldasta-e-Adab by Zutshi.
Prose—pp. 1 to 107.
Poetry—pp. 171-193.
Grammar—Full Parsing.
Composition—Essay writing.
Urdu Translation—Series Part II, complete.

MATHEMATICS:—

Arithmetic—Compound Interest, Present Worth and Discount, Profit and Loss, Introduction to Stocks and Shares.
Algebra—Simultaneous equations, Factors and Graphs.
Geometry—Godfrey and Siddon's, to Book III, 7.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:—

History of England—From George I to William IV.
History of India—The Oxford Students History of India, by Smith, pp. 1-120.
Geography—General Geography of the World; Europe.

SCIENCE:—

From prescribed course for Class II from Oxides to end.

SECOND LANGUAGE:—

PERSIAN—

(*a*) *Prose*—Select pieces from Persian Prose and Poetry by Kanga, pp. 1-55.
Poetry—Paudnama Lessons 1-9; Bostan Lessons 1-5.
New Persian Royal Readers No. III, Lessons 1-4.
Grammar—From the Hints on the Study of Persian, pp. 73-88.

(*b*) *First Steps in Persian*—Stories 1-15.
Persian Royal Readers No. I, Lessons 1-11, with necessary Grammar on the same.

MORALS:—

The Use of Life and Macnaghten's Common Thoughts on Serious Subjects.

CLASS II.

ENGLISH:—

Prose—Heroes of the Great War, pp. 1-125.
Poetry—Horatius and Sohrab and Rustom, 400 lines.
Grammar—Full Parsing; Analysis of simple, complex and compound sentences.
Pathmala—Select pieces for translation into English.
Composition—General subjects.

VERNACULAR :—

GUJARATI—

Prose—Iravaty, pp. 1-80.
Poetry—Kavyadohan : Abhimanuy Akhyan, Kadwas 1-17.
Grammar—Full Parsing.
Composition—General subjects.
Translation into Vernacular—From English Prose Books, pp. 1-36.

URDU—

Prose—Tazkaratul Ambia, pp. 1-71.
Poetry—Urdu Fifth Book, first 8 poems.
Grammar—pp. 1-25.
Composition—Descriptive Essays.
Urdu Translation Series—Part II.
Translation into Vernacular—From the English Prose Book.

MARATHI—

Prose—Gadya Sumanhar, pp. 1-30.
Poetry—Navnita Series : 160.
Composition—Essay writing.
Translation—From English Prose Book.
Pathmala—Part III, first 8 Lessons.

HINDI—

Prose—Gadya Padya Sangraha, Lessons I, II, VI, VIII, X, XI.
Poetry—Kavita Kaumudi. XVIII, XXIV.
Composition—Essay writing on general subjects.
Translation—General subjects from English Prose Book.
Pathmala—From M. Dwarka Prtd. Translation Exercises.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

English History—James II to George II.
Indian History—A Narrative of Indian History by J. C. Allen. Mogul Period complete.
Geography—Australia and South America.

MATHEMATICS :—

Arithmetic—Up to Profit and Loss.
Algebra—Simultaneous Equations, Problems and Easy Factors.
Geometry—Godfrey and Siddons Book II, complete.

SCIENCE :—

Hydrostatics and Chemistry portion complete from course for III Class.

SECOND LANGUAGE :—

Sanskrit—Bhandarkar's First Book, 1-15.
Persian—First Steps in Persian, stories 11-20.
Persian Royal Readers No. I, first 10 Lessons with necessary Grammar.
Morals—The Use of Life and Macnaghten's Common Thoughts on Serious Subjects.

CLASS III(A).

ENGLISH :—

Prose—Indian Heroes, pp. 1-59.
Pathmala—Part III, Lessons 1-8.
Grammar—Full Parsing.
Composition—Descriptive Essays and Letters.
Dictation—From the English Prose Book.

VERNACULAR :—

Prose—Karan Ghelo, pp. 1-52.
Poetry—Sudama Charitra, Kadvas 1-7.
Grammar—Full Parsing.
Composition—Descriptive Essays and Stories to be reproduced.
Dictation—From the Prose Book.

MATHEMATICS :—

Arithmetic—Problems on fractions, Simple and Compound Interest, Mental Arithmetic.

Algebra—Wilkinson's Part II, Simple Equations and Problems.

Geometry—Godfrey and Siddon's Book I, Theorem 1-14.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

Indian History—Beginning of the Mahomedan Rule in India to the foundations of the British power in India.

English History—Nelson Fraser's Book, pp. 64-95.

Geography—General Geography of Europe.
Physical Geography : Elements.
Astronomical : Tides.

SCIENCE :—

Hill and Mackenzie's Course for Class IV and articles on Heat, Area, and Introduction to Volume from the course of Class III.

SECOND LANGUAGE :—

Sanskrit—Bhandarkar's 1st Book, Lessons 1-12.

Persian—Alphabets.

VERNACULAR :—

HINDI—

Prose—Charitra Gathan, pp. 1-75.

Poetry—Kavita Kaumudi, Daduram, Kabir, Tulsidas, Girdhar.

Composition—General Subjects.

Translation—Stray Passages.

Dictation—From "Charitra Niti".

MORALS :—

Easy portions from Macnaghten's Common Thoughts on Serious Subjects.

CLASS IV.

ENGLISH :—

Prose—Laurence's Tales and Travels, pp. 1-62.

Grammar—Simple Parsing.

Pathmala—Well's Part II, Lessons 1 to 10.

Composition—Letter writing and Descriptions.

VERNACULAR :—

GUJARATI :—

Prose—Rasmala, Jagdev Parmar, Rakhengar, Karan Waghelo (just begun).

Poetry—Dalpat Kavya, Seva Stotra (recitation), Signs of Rain, About Death and Pride.

URDU :—

Guldasta-e-Mazamin Part I, complete.

Grammar—pp. 1-18.

Urdu Translation Series—Lessons 1-25.

MATHEMATICS :—

Arithmetic—To the end of Fractions Chapter LXXXV.

Algebra—To Division.

Geography—Practical and Theorems upto 3rd.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

Indian History—Marsden's, British Period, pp. 172-221.

Geography—Asia.

SCIENCE :—

Length, Area, Introduction to Volume.

SECOND LANGUAGE :—

Sanskrit—Bhandarkar's First Book, Lessons 1-7.

Persian—Persian First Book, Lahore Series, pp. 1-20. New Persian Royal Reader No. 1, Lessons 1-6, with grammar.

MORALS :—

Instructive stories from Religious Books.

CLASS V.

ENGLISH :—

Prose—Third Term in English by Fraser, pp. 3-14.

Pathmala—Well's Part I, pp. 18-38.

Dictation—From the Prose Text Book.

VERNACULAR :—

DIVISION (A) :—

Prose—Book IV, Lessons 1-35 and 60 to 65.

Poetry—Lessons 16, 27, 49, 57, Book IV.

Grammar—Easy Parsing.

Dictation—From the Prose Book.

DIVISION (B) :—

Prose—Book IV, Lessons 1-35.

Poetry—Lessons 5, 7 and 27.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

History of India—Easy stories from Indian History by Marsden (Ver.), Stories Nos. 34 to 38.

Geography—North America—general.

ARITHMETIC :—

DIVISION (A)—Easy Fractions and Easy Simplifications.

„ (B)—Compound Multiplications, Divisions and G. C. M.

MORALS :—

Instructive stories from the Religious Books.

CLASS VI.

ENGLISH :—

Fraser's "Second Term in English". Direct Method.

VERNACULAR :—

DIVISION (A)—*Prose*—Book IV, Lessons 1-35.
Poetry—Lessons 39, 7, 24.
Grammar—Simple Parsing (Parts of Speech).
Dictation—From the Prose Book.

Do. (B)—*Prose*—Book IV, Lessons 1-10, 12, 13, 17, 19, 32, 56 57.
Poetry—From the Text Book, 108 lines.
Grammar—Simple Parsing.
Dictation—From Text Book.

Do. (C)—*Prose*—Gujarati III Book, Lessons 1-27.
Grammar—Simple Parsing.

Do. (D)—*Prose*—Gujarati II Book, Lessons 1-33.
Poetry—Lessons 2, 10, 25, 34.
Recitation—Poems 10, 34, 25.

ARITHMETIC :—

Simple and Compound Multiplications, Divisions, Subtractions and Additions, and G. C. M.

INDIAN HISTORY :—

Easy Lessons from Indian History (Ver.) by Marsden, stories Nos. 1-7.

GEOGRAPHY :—

The World in bare outline.

Continents, Oceans, Zones, Countries of Asia.

MORALS :—

Instructive stories from Religious Books.

CLASS VII.

ENGLISH :—

Easy conversation concerning familiar objects and daily life. Alphabets just finished.

VERNACULAR :—

(A) *Gujarati Balpothi*—First 20 pages.

(B) „ *III Book*—Lessons 1-27.

Grammar—Simple Parsing.

ARITHMETIC :—

DIVISION (A)—Additions, Subtractions, Multiplications and Divisions.
Tables 1×1 to 20×1.

Do. (B)—Numbers and Tables from 1×1 to 4×1.

GEOGRAPHY :—

Geographical Terms—Easy definitions only.

MORALS :—

Instructive stories from Religious Book.

RAJKUMAR

WINTER

CLASS

Time.	DIPLOMA CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
			MONDAYS AND
10—10-45	Geometry and Algebra ...	English History, Vernacular.	English Dictation, Pathmala and Sanskrit.
10-45—11-30	Vernacular, Morals ...	Algebra, Morals	Arithmetic, Geography ...
11-30—12-15	English Poetry, Vernacular.	Vernacular, Science ...	Second Language, Arithmetic.
12-15—1	Geography	English Poetry	Indian History ... ...
2—2-45	English Prose	Arithmetic	Geometry ... ...
2-45—3-30	Science	Geography, Second Language.	English Prose ... ...
3-30—4	Science	Second Language, Geometry.	Algebra, Vernacular Dictation.
			TUESDAYS AND
10—10-45	Algebra, Geometry ...	Vernacular, English History.	Pathmala and Sanskrit, Vernacular.
10-45—11-30	Second Language, Arithmetic.	English History, Second Language.	Vernacular, Science ...
11-30—12-15	Indian History, English History.	Second Language, Pathmala.	.....
12-15—1	Arithmetic, Pathmala ...	Geometry, Algebra ...	Morals, English Composition
2—2-45	English Poetry	English Prose	Geometry, Geography ...
2-45—3-30	English History, Indian History.	Science	English Prose ... ...
3-30—4	Vernacular, Second Language.	Science	Second Language, English Grammar.
			WEDNESDAYS AND
10—10-45	Geometry, Algebra ...	Geography, Translation ...	Arithmetic, Pathmala and Sanskrit.
10-45—11-30	Second Language ...	Indian History	Translation, Vernacular ...
11-30—12-15	English Prose, Arithmetic.	Algebra, Geometry ...	English History ... ...
12-15—1	Science, Translation ...	English Prose	Algebra, Science ... ...
1—1-30	Science, English Prose ...	English Grammar, Arithmetic.	Vernacular, Science ...

COLLEGE.

TERM, 1918-19.

TIME TABLE.

FOURTH CLASS.	FIFTH CLASS.	SIXTH CLASS.	SEVENTH CLASS.
THURSDAYS.			
Map-drawing, Pathmala	Map-drawing, Geography.	Vernacular Copy ...	English Prose, Vernacular Copy.
Pathmala, Arithmetic...	Geography, Indian History.	Pathmala, English Prose	Mental Arithmetic, Vernacular Dictation.
... .	.....	.....	.....
English Prose	Vernacular Dictation, Arithmetic.	Vernacular Dictation, Arithmetic.	Vernacular Dictation, Arithmetic.
Vernacular	Vernacular	Vernacular	Vernacular.
Geometry	Arithmetic, English Prose.	Arithmetic, English Dictation.	Arithmetic, Geography.
Arithmetic, Indian History.	Translation, English Copy.	Geography	.....
FRIDAYS.			
Vernacular, Geography.	Vernacular Copy, English Dictation.	English Prose, English Copy.	Vernacular Copy, English Copy.
English Prose, Indian History.	English Prose, Pathmala.	Indian History, English Prose.	English Prose, Examination.
.....	.....	.....	.....
Science	Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Arithmetic.
Geography, English Prose.	Vernacular	Vernacular	Vernacular.
Arithmetic, Algebra ...	Translation, English Prose.	English Copy, Pathmala	English Copy, English Prose.
Algebra, Arithmetic ...	.....	.....	.....
SATURDAYS.			
English Composition, Vernacular.	Vernacular, Vernacular Copy.	Vernacular, Morals ...	Vernacular, Morals.
English Dictation, Morals.	English Prose, Morals.	English Prose, Conversation.	English Prose.
Second Language ...	....	.....	.....
Vernacular, Vernacular Dictation.	Arithmetic, Pathmala	Arithmetic, Mental Arithmetic.	Arithmetic, Mental Arithmetic.
English Copy, Translation.	English Copy, Vernacular.	Map-drawing, Vernacular.	Map-drawing, Vernacular.

ANNEXURE H.

STATEMENT showing the number of boys following the different courses, 1918-19.

Class.	Number of boys.	Science or Classical Language.			Vernacular.			Advanced Mathematics.	Remarks.
		Science.	Classical Language.		Gujarati.	Marathi.	Urdu and Hindi.		
			Sanskrit.	Persian.					
Class I	5	5	.....	2	4	...	1	.....	
„ II	4	4	1	1	1	1	2	.....	
„ III	9	9	7	.....	6	1	2	.....	
„ IV	5	5	3	1	3	...	2	.....	
„ V	6	.....	.....	.....	4	2	...	.....	
„ VI	7	.....	.....	.....	6	1	...	.....	
„ VII	2	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	.....	

ANNEXURE I.

Report of the Inspectors on the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

The College was inspected on the 18th and 19th March 1918.

English.—The reading is on the whole good. The pronunciation was of a high standard and the Kumars seem adequately to understand an unseen passage of the standard suited to the class in which they were. There is a tendency except in the highest class to explain English words and phrases by the Gujarati equivalents without a previous attempt to give an explanation in English. It is not to be expected or even desired that a dictionary definition or an exact paraphrase should be supplied by pupils at this stage of instruction, but they can very often by talking in English about a passage in the reading book show that they thoroughly understand its drift. It would be a good thing if the instruction in English conversation in the lowest class could be made a little more definite. It would not be difficult to ensure that by the end of the first year of instruction every Kumar should know the English names of common objects and their principal parts and should be able to answer (in complete sentences articulated very slowly and distinctly) such questions as:—"What is this?", "What is it made of?", "What is the use of it?", &c., and to describe simple actions—in three persons and two tenses—in sentences such as "I am putting the paper into the box", "he sat upon the table". In the varied out-door life of the College the Kumars find plenty of scope for the use of English and once they have a solid foundation to build on will improve very rapidly in conversation. Moreover the proficiency they gain in conversation will be of incalculable assistance to them in reading and in composition.

There is a pleasing paucity of note-books on English and the complete absence of the written note dictated by the teacher prevents the Kumars from learning English as a dead language. But on the other hand unfortunately, every Kumar keeps a note-book in which he enters meanings of words, in the lower classes in Gujarati, in higher classes in English. These meanings the Kumar finds himself in the dictionary and there is no objection, rather the reverse, to his doing so. The danger arises when he writes down the meaning, for the written meaning tends to become crystallized in his mind and to prevent the development of elastic and idiomatic expression.

In some of the classes there is an immense difference in attainment between the highest and the lowest Kumar. Under the peculiar circumstances of the College this evil is unavoidable and the Principal is well aware of it and minimises it as far as possible.

History.—The text book in Indian History used in the Diploma Class is Karim and Ghose's History of India. This is one of the cheap text books compiled in great numbers in Bengal to enable students to pass the Matriculation of Calcutta University. With so many better books on the market it is a pity that a cram book should be used. The short history by Thompson, Hoernle and Stark, by Marsden and by Vincent Smith are all good text books; the best is possibly the new "History of India for Senior students" published by Longmans. The teacher should make himself thoroughly familiar with the leading features of the History of Gujrat and should point out to the Kumars while they are reading the History of India the way in which Gujrat was affected by the various invasions and changes of dynasty. The Kumars naturally find English History a difficult subject. Indian History leads naturally to the condition of India as they find it, English History as far as they are concerned commences and leads nowhere. In order to fix ideas it seems essential that they should commit to memory a few leading dates. It is not necessary that they should know even the dates of accession of the sovereigns but the date of commencement of each dynasty, with the names (in correct order) of the sovereigns who formed the dynasty; of the final loss of the French Provinces; of the first Parliament; of the Hundred Years' War; of the Wars of Roses, &c., &c., would not over burden by the Kumars but would form a frame work on which could be built an elementary idea of the History of England. Memory could also be assisted by parallel dates from

English and Indian History. No one for instance, is likely to forget, after he was once been told, that Akbar was a contemporary of Elizabeth. Another method by which memory can be assisted is by a liberal use of pictures. Two books published by Black—" Pictures of English History " and " More Pictures of English History "—would be of great use to the Kumars in helping them to remember striking events and to appreciate the conditions under which the English people were developed.

Drawing.—A Drawing Master attends at the College on Sunday mornings but the class is entirely voluntary ; the Kumars who attend draw what they please. This is a highly commendable form of recreation and it is not intended to be anything more. The possibility might however be considered of introducing drawing as a regular item of the curriculum. It would be necessary to set apart a particular room for the purpose and to have it furnished with drawing tables. Drawing taught on modern lines is a most essential part of general education and the change from other subjects to drawing is so complete that the time spent in drawing can hardly be considered as an additional strain on the pupil.

Mathematics.—The Mathematics is well taught throughout and the boys do not apparently find the subject difficult, nor is there, as far as I know, any desire on the part of the boys to give up Mathematics for the alternative course. There are not sufficient ruled blackboards. One blackboard in each room should be ruled in squares on one side.

Science.—Apparatus and chemicals are properly kept. The new furniture has been made for the lecture room which now can be conveniently used for both lecture and laboratory work. Arrangements for the water-supply have still to be completed.

There is room for improvement in the method of teaching which at present tends towards the accumulation of scientific enquiry. Experiments are performed but are not critically studied and the conclusions that can be drawn from particular experiments are not thoroughly discussed. This gives a false idea of the subject and is of little educational value.

Geography.—The whole of the teaching of Geography is in the hands of one master. A special room is set apart for the purpose and the work is well done. The master now in charge has only recently been appointed. I suggest that in the higher classes additional interest might be given to the study of map reading, &c., by the use of an ordnance map and compass on cross country rides and arranging something in the nature of reconnaissance exercises and chart and compass competitions.

Riding.—The riding is excellent both in the Riding School and across country. It is carried out under ideal conditions under the expert supervision of the Principal. The Cadet Corps is very smart and well mounted. The boys learn not only to ride but to care for their horses.

The games are well arranged under efficient supervision and the boys have plenty to keep them fully occupied outside the class room.

A manual teaching class is conducted in part of the gymnasium and is doing very good work. The accommodation is about to be improved by the construction of more suitable work benches. The boys take great interest in the work.

Several of the boys have small garden plots which they lay out and cultivate themselves. Flowers and vegetables are successfully grown, the gardens are well kept and considerable taste is shown in the general design. Prizes are given for the most successful gardens. It is hoped that this early training will develop in the boys a real taste for gardening and give them a hobby which will be very useful in late life as a mean of occupying some of their spare time.

K. S. CALDWELL.

F. C. TURNER.

ANNEXURE J.

DETAILED Results of the Annual Examination.

1919.

CLASS I.

No.	Name.	English.	Vernacular.	Arithmetic.	Voluntary Mathematics.	History and Geography.	Science.	Second Language.	Total.
	Full Marks.	150	100	50	100	150	100	50	700
1	K. S. Champaksinhji ...	85	55	33	70	104	54	...	401
2	,, Kishorsinhji ...	98	51	30	57	99	55	10	400
3	,, Mahomed Badruddin.	98	71	19	53	79	33	25	378
4	,, Madhavsinhji ...	67	29	6	48	73	22	...	245
5	,, Jorawarsinhji ...	51	47	18	34	57	35	...	241

Prize Winners :—

K. S. Champaksinhji ... Gondal Prize. Bhavnagar Prize. Macnaghten Science Medal. Fergusson Gold Medal.

K. S. Kishorsinhji ... Diamond Jubilee Prize. Dhrangadhra Prize for Practical Science. Daji Raj Amrawala Good Conduct Medal.

K. S. Mahomed Badruddin. Dhrangadhra Prize for Proficiency in English. Music Prize.

CLASS II.

No.	Name.	SUBJECTS.							Total.
		English.	Vernacular.	Arithmetic.	Higher Mathematics.	History and Geography.	Science.	Second Language.	
	Full Marks.	125	75	40	80	100	80	50	600
1	K. S. Sajjansingh ...	77	65	22	44	66	36	...	310
2	,, Abdul Aziz ...	55	41	16	39	63	17	20	251
3	,, Santaji Rao ...	52	33	5	49	42	27	10	218
4	,, Gigawala	56	25	15	17	33	27	...	173

Prize Winner :—

K. S. Sajjansingh ... ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.

Class III (*a*).

No.	Name.	Subjects.						Total.
		English.	Vernacular.	Mathematics.	History and Geography.	Science.	Second Language.	
	Full Marks.	120	100	100	100	80	100	600
1	K. S. Laxmansingh	76	70	93	67	35	58	399
2	„ Wyankatrao	72	70	85	61	31	75	394
3	„ Jayvantsinhji	62	52	60	62	29	66	331
4	„ Fattehsinhji	69	56	49	35	24	5	238
5	„ Amrawala	45	45	50	43	16	37	236
6	„ Champrajwala	37	37	43	21	20	11	169
7	„ Devawala	25	24	4	13	11	5	82
8	„ Bhimsinhji...	21	20	...	4	6	...	61
9	„ Sahebkhanji	23	18	3	6	6	...	55

Prize Winners :—

K. S. Laxmansingh ... ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.
Sir Jasvatsinhji Geography Prize.
„ Wyankatrao ... ... Extra Class Prize.

Class IV.

No.	Name.	Subjects.						Total.
		English.	Vernacular.	Mathematics.	History and Geography	Science.	Second Language.	
	Full Marks.	120	120	100	100	60	100	600
1	K. S. Pravinsinhji	89	67	80	81	22	60	399
2	„ Mahomed Sadiq	70	56	60	62	20	62	330
3	„ Pratapsinhji	75	40	41	50	8	20	234
4	„ Jayendrasinhji	72	80	11	45	25	...	233
5	„ Ala Khachar	37	50	35	48	9	11	190

Prize Winners :—

K. S. Pravinsinhji ... ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.
K. S. Mahomed Sadiq ... Extra Class Prize.

Class V.

No.	Name.	Subjects.				Total.
		English.	Vernacular.	History and Geography.	Arithmetic.	
	Full Marks.	150	150	100	100	500
1	K. S. Natwarsinhji	100	76	70	50	296
2	„ Indrasinhji...	62½	76	55	45	244½
3	„ Laxmanwala	55½	74	53	19	201½
4	„ Dinker Rao	71½	54	43	30	198½
5	„ Rawatwala...	16	38	27	47	128
6	„ Pratapsingh Rao		Absent.			

Prize Winner :—

K. S. Natwarsinhji ... ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.

Class VI.

No.	Name.	Subjects.				Total.
		English.	Vernacular.	History and Geography.	Arithmetic.	
	Full Marks.	150	150	100	100	500
1	K. S. Harichandrasinhji... ...	124	108	67	76	375
2	„ Karansinhji	87	96	72	55	293
3	„ Jabardastkhanji	116	70	73	17	279
4	„ Bahadursinhji	102	58	44	25	329
5	„ Amra Khachar	55	80	54	37	226
6	„ Banesinhji	90	59	37	30	216
7	„ Chandrasinh Rao	64	79	33	15	208

Prize Winners :—

K. S. Harichandrasinhji ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.

K. S. Karansinhji ... ... Extra Class Prize.

Class VII.

No.	Name.	Subjects.				Total.
		English.	Vernacular.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	
	Full Marks.	150	150	100	100	500
1	K. S. Hussein Yavarkhanji ...	78	70	60	50	258
2	„ Jiva Khachar	39	52	57	60	208

Prize Winner :—

K. S. Hussein Yavarkhanji ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.

ANNEXURE K

Winter Terms, 1919

GAMES TIME TABLE.

Days.	SENIORS.		JUNIORS.	
	Morning.	Evening.	Morning.	Evening.
Monday	Foot drill.	Tennis.	Foot drill.	Cricket Nets.
Tuesday	Foot ball.	Cricket Nets.	Foot ball.	Tennis.
Wednesday	Walking.	Hockey.	Walking.	Foot ball.
Thursday	Foot drill.	Tennis.	Foot drill.	Cricket Nets.
Friday	Foot ball.	Cricket Nets.	Foot ball.	Tennis.
Saturday	Sword Exercise.	Foot ball.	Walking.	Foot ball.
Sunday	Voluntary Tennis.	Tennis.	Voluntary Tennis.	Rounders.

ANNEXURE L.

Prize-giving Speeches. February 1919.

Lieutenant-Colonel POTTINGER, YOUR HIGHNESSES, CHIEFS, PAST KUMARS, LADIES, and GENTLEMEN,

Today is the 48th Annual Prize-giving of the Rajkumar College, and our thoughts are already turning towards 1920 which will witness our Jubilee. Today's function should have taken place on December 16th last year, our Founders' Day, but circumstances conspired to make it impossible to hold it then. The serious epidemics of plague and influenza had rendered necessary the closing of the College from August to the end of November and we could not make the necessary preparations at such short notice. We welcome you, Sir, as our President for the first time today very warmly, though you had been an old friend of the Rajkumar College for many years before you assumed your present high office. That we welcome Mrs. Pottinger at the head of such a fair company of the ladies of Rajkot goes without saying. May the College always be true to the courtly old proverb "Place aux dames". It is always a pleasure to see Old Boys back at their old school and to do them all the honour we can. Some of those who have taken the trouble to be present today are doubly represented, I mean, both in their own persons and in those of their sons. Long may the connection between Past and Present remain as close as it is today when well over half the boys on the roll are sons of Old Boys. Finally I must include in my welcome the Members of the Political Department whose support is of such importance to us.

The Prizes to be presented today are for work done during the year 1917-18, the history of which was fully dealt with in our Annual Report, circulated in June last. I have therefore nothing new to tell my hearers today. I am glad to be able to tell you that my prediction as to numbers has come true, and that we now have 39 Kumars in residence, *i. e.*, 10 per cent. above our average number 35. A few will be leaving us at the end of April, but I hope the College will re-open in July without any diminution. It is a source of great satisfaction to all connected with the Rajkumar College that we have the name of Baroda on our Roll for the first time, His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar having entrusted his grandson Pratapsinghrao to our care in December last. If I may touch a personal note I should like to say that during my long connection with the Rajkumar College few things have given me more pleasure than this: and I am not alone in my estimate of its bearing and significance, for there are many others to whom the College is very dear, and who like to infer from this mark of confidence that a Chief of His Highness's high rank and attainments holds it worthy. There are few human beings who do not respond to the stimulus of reward and encouragement, and certainly school masters are not sluggish in this respect. May all of us who are in charge of the College prove ourselves worthy of the confidence that has been placed in us.

For the 1918 Diploma Examination we sent in 4 candidates. There were 42 in for the Examination, of whom our representatives, Natwarsinhji of Porbandar, Pratapsinhji of Sindhavadar and Shivajirao of Walwa were 1st, 3rd, and 13th respectively. Great credit is due to them, especially the first-named who was the only one of the 42 candidates to obtain a Diploma with distinction. Pratapsinhji came out far higher than I expected and is to be warmly congratulated. Since the Examination was instituted in 1904-05, we have sent up candidates 10 times, gaining the first and second places 3 times. Natwarsinhji again gets the Gondal and Diamond Jubilee Prizes in Class I. The Good Conduct Medal goes to Champaksinhji. The Diamond Jubilee Prizes in the other Classes go to Champaksinhji, Gajendrasinhji, Dhulipsinhji, Pravinsinhji, Laxmanwala and Harichandrasinhji. His Highness the Maharaja of Dhrangadhra's Prizes for proficiency in English and Practical Science go to Pratapsinhji and Shivajirao. The last named wins the Macnaghten Science Medal, and the English-speaking and Maneklal Memorial Medal are won by Kishorsinhji and Mahomed Badruddin.

The College had to mourn the loss of six of its Past Kumars during the year, Jaswatsinhji of Wadhwan, Dansinhji of Lodhika, Bharatsinhji of Malia, Ramsinhji of Rajpipla, Dajiraj of Jamnagar and Jivansinhji of Wadhwan, three of them still quite young men. I have already alluded in this place to the gallant death in action of Dajiraj whose memory we are perpetuating in the College by a tablet, a tribute from his old school fellows, the unveiling of which will take place at your hands, Sir, immediately after Prize-giving.

The work of the year had to be done again without the help of a Vice-Principal, but we were fortunate in having Captain Shannon here for more than half the time and his kind help was much appreciated. I should not like to close my remarks today without telling Mr. Turner how very glad we all are to see him in his old place again today, after an absence of nearly 5 years, and without thanking my Staff individually and collectively for their loyal co-operation during the year. I should like, too, to welcome Major Webber, the Baroda Guardian and Mrs. Webber.

The work and responsibility of a school master are not light, and I think a conscientious Master always earns his holidays, without which the high pressure of terms could not be kept up. But I believe that to all of us our work here is a labour of love in addition to being one of anxiety and responsibility, and that the out-door life of the College, in which the majority of the Staff take a full part, is willingly shared in. Our highest reward is the success of the College and though, like all human institutions, this place has its detractors, I hope and believe that the general trend is upward and that we are sending an increasing number of young men into the world whose lives are built upon the old Latin saying "*Mens Sana in corpore Sano*".

Mr. Macnaghten whose name will always be held in honour here, used to say "The aim of the College is to turn out men, young men, that is equipped, or on the road to be equipped, morally, intellectually and physically for the battle of life". This should be the aim of every educational institution, and perhaps pre-eminently so of ours. For a majority of our pupils will, in after life, whether they like it or not, possess great influence for good or evil. It is not enough, therefore, for them to possess Examination Certificates or to be good at games. If moral worth is wanting the former possessions become valueless; and by moral worth I mean far more than good manners. An equipment so high as this cannot be reached without the co-operation of College and home.

A short programme of Recitations will now follow, Sir, after which I shall ask you to present the Prizes.

YOUR HIGHNESSES, CHIEFS, MR. MAYNE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I must thank you, Mr. Mayne, for the very kind welcome you have accorded to my wife and myself and I wish to say how much I appreciate the privilege of being able to take part in this function. My acquaintance with the College commenced in 1895 and I have many friends among those who have spent their youth here.

After hearing the report you have just read there seems only one conclusion that we can come to and that is that the College is fully maintaining the high standard which has always been its aim in the past, and the places taken by your representatives in the Diploma Examination are certainly a matter for gratification. I especially congratulate Natwarsinhji of Porbandar on so successfully heading the whole list.

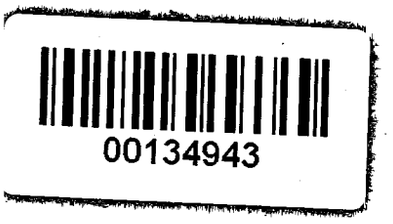
Now that the College is approaching its fiftieth year I fear that in the course of nature each of these anniversaries must record the loss of some of those who have been old pupils: but of those whose names you have read that of Dajiraj of Jamnagar will ever be remembered as the first Kumar to have given his life in the services of his country, and in addition to the tablet we are presently to see unveiled you will doubtless be pleased to hear that His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb is presenting a portrait in oils to be hung in this College. Your report, however, covers the period only upto April 1918 and since then a heavy toll has been taken of Past Kumars, chiefly owing to the Influenza epidemic last October. These include Dipsinhji of Dhrol, Fatehdinkhanji of Manavadar, Pratapsinhji of Lathi, Bhojrajji of Jalia-Dewani, Vijaysinhji of Palitana, Prathiraj of Rajpara and Raning Vala of Jetpur, while from other causes we have lost Rawat Khachar of Jasdan and Harbhamji of Morvi, the last named being, I believe, one of the original batch of Kumars that joined the College when it was first opened.

Now looking to the brighter side, we find that in point of numbers the College is well up to standard while the number of Past Kumars who send their sons here is gratifying. This is the one method above all others by which a Chief can show his appreciation of the care and attention that has been bestowed on his education while a pupil here. I congratulate you also on the arrival of the young Kumar of Baroda which I trust may lead to a continued connection with that State. His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar is a ruler who takes a keen interest in education, and I trust that I am not premature in saying that I hope in time to see His Highness a Member of the College Council.

The main object of this College is to bring up young Kumars in such a manner as may best befit them to take their proper place in life, many of them as rulers of their States. They have to acquire an independence of character coupled with a consideration for their neighbours. While doubtless there is still room for improvement I think we may feel that to a large extent our efforts in this direction are successful. The boys have an air of cheerfulness and a lack of shyness which are both excellent features and by the time they leave the College they have generally acquired the Hall Mark of the Public School boy that, we pride overselves, always stamps the man who has gone through one of our great Public Schools in England.

I cannot conclude my remarks, without saying that I consider the College owes a great debt of gratitude to you, Mr. Mayne, for having so successfully carried it through the past four trying years, during the greater part of which you have been without a Vice-Principal or other European Assistant, and also to your Staff who have so ably assisted you. I join in your welcome to Mr. Turner, whom, I feel sure, all here are glad to see back. Again I congratulate those who have won prizes and I trust that the Rajkumar College will long continue its good work of turning out able Rulers for the States of India.

A. P.—77—250.



Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020